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Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HD. QRS. 51ST REG'T N. C TROOPS,
Sullivan's Island, S. C., July 20.

Messrs Editors: Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in engagement at Battery Wagner, July 18th The yanks shelled us for 11 consecutive hours and continued until the infantry made the assault at 7 P. M. We fought them until 11½ P. M., repulsing them with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the prisoners are 10 negroes, one of them an Orderly Sergeant. They shelled us from three points, making a cross fire, sometimes at the rate of 20 per minute. It is impossible to estimate the number of shell thrown. Gen Taliaferro, who was in command, (a No. 1 officer,) thinks from 4 to 6000. The odds against us were great; our artillerymen had suffered heavily during the day. The men of our reg't had been on heavy duty in the battery and slept but little for six nights, and were completely worn down from watching and fatigue, several fainting from excessive heat during the day. We occupied more than one-third of the line of defence and had 687 men in the action. Our line was unbroken during the entire fight: no yankee succeeded in mounting the parapets defended by us. The 51st and 31st N C regiments were the first infantry to fire on the enemy. The 31st were stationed some distance on our left. The enemy made a desperate assault on them; at one time had mounted our left parapet and planted colors four times. The battery colors had the halliards cut by a shell, which were soon repaired. 20 minutes after this the flag pole was shattered into fragments and its place supplied by the regimental colors of our reg't. The largest part of the infantry in the fort were North Carolinians (51st and 31st reg'ts) and fought well, as the list of casualties will show. We had 40 rounds in boxes when the fight began, all of which were fired and more distributed during the fight. The S. C. heavy artillery did the fighting until the assault was made, acted nobly and lost heavily. Lt Col Simpkins, a noble and brave officer, was killed. Respectfully.

J. R. LATTA, 1st Lt.
and Adj't 51st Reg't N C T.

List of Casualties Fifty-First Reg't N. C. Troops at Battery Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 18, 1863.

Company A, Capt E Southerland, com'dg—Killed: D J West. Wounded: Capt E Southerland hip, Lt W H Littlejohn hip and knee, Privates E Holmes severely, Thos Atkinson, J Cantfield, and L H Matthews, slightly.

B, Capt Bell com'dg—Killed: R J Ezzell, Paton Merritt. Wounded: Lts Herring and Smith slightly, Sgt J T McArthur, Corpl J T Thornton, —— Armstrong, S T Ezzell. Missing: —— Strickland.

C, Lt James com'dg—Killed: R J Carrol, E Bostick, G F Groves. Wounded: Sgt Bowden, H Hunter, J S Picket, K James, J Jones, slightly; L Gauner severely, leg amputated.

D, Capt R J McEachern com'dg—Killed: M J McDonald. Wounded: Capt McEachern, Lt J D Malloy neck, J A Evans, slightly; L Musselwhite, A Graham seriously.

E, Capt W H Pope com'dg—Killed: Lt G W Thompson, J Parker. Wounded: A J Branch, A C Lee, E C Branch, A Barnes, E Grimsley, R Wilcox, M Wilkerson, Corpl Harrington, all slightly. Missing: J Butler.

F, Lt Fulmore com'dg—Killed: Corpl S Spivey, S Clements, W Boone, W Brewer, S Locke, A Baxley. Wounded: Sgt J C Faulk, S Graham, J Henderson, N Barbour. Missing: A Spivey.

G, Capt Lippitt, com'dg—Killed: C A Moore. Wounded: E Blanton and J Arnold mortally; M Blanton slightly; —— Jernegan, Jordan Powers, W J Berney, J P Harrison, J J Blanton, seriously; Corp'l R R Harrison.

H, Capt Maultsby com'dg—No casualties.

I, Capt Sloan com'dg—Wounded: M McI Smith, W J Taylor, J W Carroll, slightly; A C McDonald, W Bass, M Porter, seriously.

K, Capt Underwood comd'g—Wounded: A Branch mortally. Missing: D M Boon, J G Bain.

Killed 16, wounded 52, missing 6—74.

FOR THE OBSERVER

SOUTH SIDE POTOMAC, VA., July 10.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please publish the following list of casualties in my company in the battle of the 6th inst., around Williamsport, Va.:

Wounded: Corp'ls J W Hodges (color guard) severely, head, (since died;) A J McDonald severely, left hip; A J Goodman severely, left side; Private J T Wilkins slightly, left arm.

D. A. CULBRETH,
Capt Co C, 54th Reg't.

SCALES'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURG.

Wounded: Brig Gen A M Scales, slight.

Thirteenth Regiment published in last Observer.

Sixteenth Regiment N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff: Wounded: Surg F T Fry, Adj't S R Hensly.

B—Wounded: J D Brown, J J Hembree, J C Hembree, J L Loudermilk, F Riley. Missing: Lieut Ira Proffit.

C—Wounded: Lt W J Edney, D S Cistes, Corpl L Thompson. Missing—Lt W J Byrd, D Hager.

D—Killed: Corpl P L Minly. Wounded: Lt D C King, T J Thom, Sgt R S Owens, G T Splaun. Missing: Capt A A McKinney, D Scruggs, R M Gatlin.

E—Killed: G Powell, P Young. Wounded: H Smith, C J Copeland, John Lane, F M Pearson, H Geins, Lt A L Kaylor. Missing: A S Cloud.

F—Wounded: J Hampton, J M Smelson, A J Haney. Missing—H Young, J Stroup, M A Wilson.

G—Killed: Lt J B Ford, P D Carpenter, J T Crain. Wounded—Lt G H Mills, B G Arrowood, J H Bradley, M L Goode, Sam'l Williams, J Steadman, Sol Willis, Jos Holland, J G Freeman, H Johnston, J D Weaver. Missing: Lt J Y McIntire, Corpl J L Davis, J L Williams, Jas Hoyl, W W Gunter, W D Wicker.

H—Wounded: Lt J W Bell, Sergt W M Parrish, G W Parrish, W D Allison, W Cline, J C Donaldson, W D Winsted. Missing: Sergt Moses Brooks, J H Higgins, A Laxton, R H Cunningham, John Anrich, G W Oliver.

I—Killed: J R Lewis. Wounded: Lt J W Mills, Sgt J R Gash, L Crabtree, J Cannon, W F Deaman, J C Erwin, E H Gervin, J T Bowman. Missing: Richard Livnett.

K—Killed: Lt R W Morgan, Corpl R Dalton, W C Colbert. Wounded: Sgt J C Wilson, Corp W C Edwards, Geo Painter, C Lankford.

M—Killed: J S Smith, Geo Anthony, E Black, J L Huffstetter. Wounded: Corpl W M Rudicill, M M Manney, W C Wortman. Missing: Sgts M A Rhine, J N Roberts, Jonas Brown, R E Dameron, J R Carter.

Twenty-Second N. C. Troops.

A—Killed: J C McMillen, J Williams. Wounded: Lieut J B Clark, Corp R B Clark, D P Clark, H A Clark, W Lutz, M Deal, A J Dula, J Hamby, E P Miller, A Stary, Sergt Barton. Missing: Lieut W W Dickson, L Coffy, S B Shell, J H Stalling, R Taylor, J H Shinnill, B A J Coleman, J Palmer, J Justice, J Wilson.

B—Killed: W H Langhorn, J L Ingle, W G Poteet. Wounded: Capt J T Conley, Sergt W C Gavin, G L Buckanan, G W Connor, J G Dickson, J H Dale, J H Hensly, J G Padget. Missing: Sergt W M James, Corpl G W Lackey, J Haney, W Washburn.

E—Wounded: Sergt D W Busick, J F Helleum, W S Helleum, G W Holt, S C Pegram, J D May, J P Stack. Missing: J B Jister, H Authur, J Pegram, J W Stack, W B Stack, B F Roberts, W A Rich, E A Guier, Wm Irvin, W S Oliver.

F—Killed: J Mains. Wounded: S Choat

G—Killed: D W Ingram. Wounded: Lieut P Smith, Sergt L P Blackwood, Corpl W L Page, B W Bolton. Missing: J Walker, W Patterson, E Burrner, Capt G A Graves.

H—Killed: W Smith, J Nelson, R H Martin, W Sisks, T Killam. Wounded: Lieut M F Mitchell, Sergts H Williams and W W Cunningham, P H Padget, A C Marlin, L L Joice, W Vernon, T Yates, W Wood, W White, A J Martin, L Claybrook, W D Martin. Missing: J Foddrill, A P J Alberty, A J Corn, W H Atkinson, T Williams, H C Luckey.

I—Killed: Lieuts J H Palmer and J S Robins, W Coletray, S W Gardner, J Smith. Wounded: Capt G V Lamb, Lieut B W Burkhead, W Frazier. Missing: M Briedlove, S Falkner, H Rush, D Faulkner, A S Heath, H Latham, A D Tucker, M Jerrell.

K—Killed: Sergt E Boss, E W Gray, B Atkins. Wounded: Capt W B Gooding, B Masburn, P O Justice, J C Harrit, E L F Haynes, J S Bradbey, R McFarlin, H W Joice, Lieut J McD Burgin, Z S Hawkins.

L—Killed: Corpl H D Perry. Wounded: Lieuts J C Barney, O M Pike, Sergt S M Bukhead, Corpl L M Bukhad, D C McMasters, M H Banner, Z Ward, H C Laster. Missing: D P Ellison.

M—Killed: Sergt W C Siler. Wounded: Lieuts J M Laurince, Sergt S W Trogden, Corpl J E Cambell, N Parker, J Jackson, T J Turner. Missing: J Alvitt, J F Foster, A W Lorrence, R Coble, L Williams, D Yergain.

Thirty-Fourth Reg't N C T.

Field and Staff.—Killed: Maj Geo M Clark. Wounded: Lt Col G T Gordon, Adj J W Riddick.

A—Wounded: Lt B Y Martin, G W Moody. Missing: W Taylor, Jno Richardson.

B—Wounded: Lt W P Bean, Sgt Robt James, Wm Brooks. Missing: W O Davis, Jas McDaniel.

C—Killed: E D Davis, M A Higgins. Wounded: Lt W T Wilkins, A W Cook, H Keeter, Capt F L Twitty. Missing: Sgt G W Boone, S B Foster.

D—Killed: J A Miller. Wounded: Capt C K McNealy, J M Hodgins, G M Overcash. Missing: Wm Barnhardt, M A Douglass.

E—Killed: Sgt J H Husk, A C Fullenwider. Wounded: Lt J Tiddy, Corpl J Yoder, W Bess, N G Bess, W T Hoyle, John Leamster, C D Shull, M Reynolds, A D Metcalf. Missing: Sgt G Cauble, M A Holly, M L Harner, J W Friday, M L Withers.

F—Wounded: Lt J Hogue, Sgts W M Goodson and Y H Elliott, J Carter, H E Clay, A J Powell, M P Petty, J A Newton. Missing: W V White, Jno Eaker, A C Erwin, J W Lutz, L M Williams.

G—Killed: Lt J Abernathy, Jas Carpenter. Wounded: Capt G M Norman, Lt A A Carthy, Corpl L Carthy, Scott Lowing, J Sanford. Missing: Jno Todd

H—Killed: Wm Moore. Wounded: Lt G M Blanton, Corpl R P Morris, Jas Weaver. Missing: A Y Webb, R Moore.

I—Killed: Lt J G Huntley, Jas Taylor, J Robins. Wounded: P Henson, Jas Morrow, T Griffin, Jas Steadman, Capt J Word. Missing: Sgt J Crawford, O Mayse.

K—Killed: Sgt N J McLeod, G W Coggin, Corpl A McInis, T M Elliott. Wounded: W C McLeod, E W Sanders, W Dennis, J Moore, J Ray. Missing: F Hiarly, E E Sanders.

Thirty-Eighth N C Troops.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col W J Hoke, Lt Col J Ashford.

A—Killed: Corpl L Thomas. Wounded: Lt R M Middleton, Sgts Lon Persall and W C Hightower, Corpl J W Lanier, W J Barnett, Nick Hall, J N Lanier, W H Thigpen. Missing: Lt A J Bunn, H C Moore.

B—Killed: W H Norman. Wounded: Sgt J B Martin, Corpl T A Martin. Missing: Lt H C Wilen, Thos Dinkins, T H Adams, W H Gross.

C—Killed: Lt G L Daughtry, W H House, E M Curd, M S King. Wounded: Lt R F Allen, Sgt H J Weeks, Corpl J C King, W Glisson, Peter Willis, Jesse Willis, R M Ratchford. Missing: A House, C J Sutton.

D—Wounded: Capt H C Darden, Lt W E Faison, Sgt D A Thompson, B McLane, J A Stephens, Ruf Stroup.

E—Wounded: Corpls W T Tyson and K M Covington, N R Webb, J Shepherd. Missing: Lt W R Covington, Corpl W A Harris, S P Covington.

F—Killed: Miles Meser, Miles Yount, Corpl Jacob Sayel, Gilbert Anwood. Wounded: Lt A Deal, Sgts M C Roseman and Q M Smith, G H Baker, A M Baker, D Huffman, C Pope, L Fullbright. Missing: M W A Bost, J H Crawford.

G—Killed: U S Lackey. Wounded: M M Clary, J C Lackey, W L Lackey, T J Sharp.

H—Killed: Corpl D P Woodburn, E Lassiter, C G Hamilton, B F Luther. Wounded: Capt W J Thornburg, B N Kerns, Lewis Hovill, Jas Harrell, J F Hardister, M F Hopkins, N G Campbell, T H Kerns. Missing: Lt J N Kerns, Sgt T L Russell, Corpl E T Herns, T Crawford, T C Johnston, M H Lewis, M C Vance, H N Tomlinson.

I—Killed: T J Ramsay, R S Cogdell, G D Wilson. Wounded: Sgt H S Fortenberg, L Williams, Wm Gregg, C B Powell, T S Briggs. Missing: Capt D B Magness, Lt D D Suttles, Sgt W C Hamrick, R P Fulbeck.

K—[Published in Observer of 20th inst.]

RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE.

2d N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Maj D W Hurt, in side.

B—Wounded: W H Flowers, D Deans.

C—Wounded: J J Bennett, C H Summerlin, O B Taylor, W A Cherry, A F Pierre, W H Reaves, W Deaver.

D—Wounded: Corp Jesse Barnes.

E—Wounded: Corp Dudley.

F—Killed: Lt F G Herritage. Wounded: Thos Rouse.

G—Killed: A C Dillahench. Wounded: Elijah Koonce, F Williford.

H—Wounded: Sgt B W Cobb, H C Gardiner, F McFalton, J Williams.

I—Killed: Corp E T McLacklan, Harvey C Gardner. Wounded: S A Mosingo, A P Dowty, J K Crouch. Missing: Jno H Smith.

K—Wounded: L Landing, J Shine, J Shipp.

Killed 4, wounded 25, missing 1.

4th N C T in last Observer. Killed 8, wounded 24, missing 22.

14th N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col R S Bennett, severely.

A—Killed: A Kearney. Wounded: T E House. Missing: Burge and Ales.

B—Wounded: L J Myers, W H Dorsett, W F McRaney, N Lynch.

C—Wounded: T C Tillman, C Coyer.

D—Wounded: J O Falls, L H Collins, Jas Dover, Jno Sehen, F Smith.

E—Wounded: T J Smith, J H Felton, W T Young, David Watkins, Hinton Poole.

F—Killed: Lieut F M Harney. Wounded: J F Fox, T B Brooks. Missing: D D White.

G—Killed: Lt J A Griffith. Wounded: J W Lee, Lt T R Leftwich, G B Wills, J B Jones.

H—Wounded: Lt J D McLester, H McClure, Green Melton, J A Burnes, A Harris.

I—Killed: E Gallimore. Wounded: Jacob Loff.

K—Killed: R G Nowell. Wounded: W H Hood, J Saunders, Eli Hamilton, J L Marcom, Robt H Ruth, Culbert Adams. Missing: W R Beasley.

30th N. C. Troops.

Field—Col F M Parker, seriously in face.

A—Wounded: Sgt Merritt, Private Brever.

B—Sgt Williams, Private Louchlin.

C—Killed: Privates Swain and Hewitt. Wounded: Corp Smth, Privates Roberson, Williams. Missing: Private Mott.

D—Killed: Private Goddin. Wounded: Capt C N Allen, Privates Barker, Mason and Young.

E—Wounded: Privates Lanier and Best.

F—Wounded: Privates Crisp, Madra, Forbes, Hathaway and Mercer.

G—Killed: Lt J T Connell. Wounded: Private Cheatam.

H—Killed: Private L M Nicker. Wounded: Lt A H Brown, Corp J J Hight, Privates D P Morris, T Nicker, B C Jackson, Wm McCauley, J W Lawrence. Missing: Corp A L Brown, N Matthis, Wm Utley.

I—Killed: J Whitley. Wounded: Privates Westray, Winstead, Joyner, Jones and Walker. Missing: Private Rackley.

K—Wounded: Corps Bates and Russell, Private Hood and Griffith.

Total, killed 36, wounded 6, missing 5.

Aggregate.—Killed 23, wounded 122, missing 32.

Co. E, 26th N. C. Troops.

Killed: Sgt J M Brooks, Corps Phillips and Rodgers, B M Beal, D Foster, Jno Hart, A H Howard, J S Harper, Jno Mobly, H M Perry, J W Russell, G B Smith, D B Thomas, Jas Ward, T H Phillips.—15.

Wounded: Capt Brewer, in foot and prisoner; Lieut Emerson, in thigh and arm; Lt Lambert, in arm; Lt Hanner, in thigh; Sergt Merritt, in thigh; Color Sergt Mansfield, Corpl Burnett, in leg; Privates Adcock, A Burroughs, Buck Brooks, N Brewer, Calder Cannon, D Carter, seriously; J Carter, W D Carter, B Cheek, Randell Cheek, M Cheek, S Dorsett, W Edwards, J Edwards, Dond Ellington, N Foster, M Foster, leg amputated; G W Harper, W Jones, J Johnson, J J Lambert, E H McManus, J H McMath, J Martindale, C C Moody, M Nall, W Needham, J S Norwood, E C Page, J W Petty, J W Powers, J Phillips, R Phillips, J R Talty, L T Teague, A B Vestal, S Ward, H Welch, L Welch, R Welch, W Welch, J Wilkey, J Clardy, J N Fields, A J Stanly, A W Shields, leg amputated; W R Smith, R M Smith, N R Smith, J P Emerson.—57.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, July 17, 1863

Messrs E J Hale & Sons:—The following is a list of casualties in Co. I, 20th N C T, in the battle of July 1st at Gettysburg:—

Killed: None. Wounded: Serg't Peter Gautier head, Corpl J R Jackson right hand amputated, Priv'e Dempsey Jackson shot through the leg, W T Jackson thigh, C R Bryant thigh, Hays Tanner head and shoulder, D M Powell leg, Robt Hall slight contusion by shell, Amariah Sellers severely in breast and two other places not remembered. Lt J J Huggins was slightly wounded and taken prisoner. Several of the company are missing, supposed to be prisoners. The color guard, which formed a part, at the time, of this company, were all killed or wounded. In the course of the engagement the little finger of my right hand was shot to pieces and has since been amputated. I also received a severe bruise on my leg. Both wounds are doing well.

Capts Mercer, Co G, and Lts Gore, D, Fulwood, G, and Wilson, F, were killed. Lt Col Slough, Maj Brooks, Capts Smith, Wright, Monk, Brumly, and Lts Irwin and Williams, were wounded. Very respectfully,

D. J. DEVANE, Capt Co I, 20th N C Reg't.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1863.

THE BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.—We copy from the Courier a particular account of a signal victory achieved over the yankees in repelling an assault made by them on Battery Wagner, on Saturday night last. The affair was of very great importance, for the attack was made in great force and was repulsed with heavy slaughter. If it had succeeded, as the enemy confidently expected, it would have secured to them perhaps the most important point towards the capture of Charleston. Let us thank God and our brave troops that it did not succeed.

The enemy's loss was very heavy—ours comparatively small. As usual, the North Carolina troops appear to have borne the brunt of the battle. The total casualties on our side are estimated at from 80 to 100, of which the 51st N. C. Reg't (Col. Hector McKethan of this place) reports 68 killed and wounded and 6 missing—evidently more than half of all the casualties. We learn that there were two Regiments of North Carolinians, one of Georgians, and a Battalion of South Carolinians (apart from the artillery) in Battery Wagner. The only mention of the North Carolinians, in the Courier's long account, is in its last paragraph. We have a letter and list of casualties in the 51st from the Adjutant of that Regiment, which will be found in another column. From the 31st we have heard no particulars, except that J. D. Johnson, Co. D, is wounded and at the Trapmann Street Hospital.

THE GREAT NEW YORK RIOT.—We copy, with some misgivings as to the quality of the reading thus furnished, the material portions of the accounts of this remarkable event. The riot has been suppressed, and order reigns, enforced by large bodies of military, who fill the streets of the infected district; and it is officially announced that the draft will be enforced, sustained by the military power of the country. This will doubtless be done; but there are some significant facts, if we may believe the papers, that show the government as not presenting such a bold front whilst the mob was having everything its own way. We are told that "Gov. Seymour announced, by authority from Washington, that the draft on New York city is withdrawn." This may have been true, or it may have been only a fraud, intended to pacify the rioters. We are inclined to think it a fraud. But no sooner is the mob dispersed than the cowardly yankee government is prepared to violate every pledge, real or pretended. Again, it is stated that the City Council of New York appropriated money enough to purchase the legal exemption of the whole number of conscripts demanded of the city. That number is said to be 16,000, and if so, the sum voted must have been $4,800,000—a large price for peace, showing the alarm which prevailed.

It could not be expected that the rioters would succeed. *They had not* THE LAW *on their side.* They set themselves up to defy the LAW, and therefore threw off from their support all the intelligence of the city and country, all who had anything at stake, which only the LAW can protect. The opponents of Lincoln, of Seward, of the abolitionists and of the war, were necessarily made the opponents of the mob, though they would have been its friends if its stand had been made upon any question where the LAW was on its side, for which there have been abundant opportunities. The result may possibly be that the government will be strengthened by the riot, though we think there are other considerations that will prevent this.

NEVER DESPAIR.—The Charleston Mercury reminds those who are despondent at the late reverses, that they are not to be compared with those endured by Holland and Switzerland to secure their independence, or those of Prussia in her seven years' war with Europe, or those of the Circassians in their twenty years' struggle with Russia, or those of our ancestors in their seven years' war for independence, during which we were defeated in every pitched battle, and had all the old thirteen States and all our leading cities overrun and conquered for the time. Instead of the splendid victories which have won for us, in our present struggle, the admiration of the world, we were beaten from New York to Georgia. The country swarmed over with tories—and, at one time, having the mere shadow of an army in the field. If Generals Lee and Bragg and Johnston were to-morrow beaten in the field, we would not be in as desperate a condition as our fathers were when General Washington, vanquished at Long Island, Germantown and White Plains, with a handful of men under his command, attacked Princeton in the dead of winter. He, although never successful in any great fight, never despaired. The people, amidst the most disheartening reverses, never despaired. They still fought on; until at last their enemy was worn out and forced to yield before that indomitable will which reverses only strengthened, and the nearer approach to success by our enemies only made more unconquerable.

This is the right view to take of the matter. If we had dreamed of desponding and giving up, the time for that was eighteen months ago, when we had suffered more reverses than now, and before the enemy had been embittered by the terrible defeats he has since sustained—before he had decreed a confiscation of our property and an emancipation of our slaves. That, if any, was the time for despondency, not this. It is now too late! Indeed it was too late at the beginning of the war. Things had got in a condition that admitted of nothing but war, and the war admitted, and admits now, of nothing but independence. Our ancestors achieved independence, after seven years of hopeless war, all conducted upon our own soil. We have as yet endured but a third of that time, and had more victories than defeats. Let us go on, struggling through every disaster, confident that the end will be what we deserve and desire.

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL DEAD.—We regret to learn that Major General W. D. Pender, who was wounded in the battles at Gettysburg, died at Staunton, Va., after the amputation of his wounded leg at that place. His remains were brought to Richmond on Sunday last, and placed in the Capitol, and subsequently brought to Edgecombe county, his place of residence, for interment.

Gen. Pender was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1854, was promoted to 1st Lieut. of the 1st Reg't of Dragoons in 1858, and Adj't in 1860. After the war broke out he resigned, of course, and was soon after elected Colonel of the 3d (now the 13th) Reg't, and subsequently appointed by the Governor Colonel of the 6th State Troops, vice Fisher, killed at the first battle of Manassas. He was promoted to Brigadier General after the battles around Richmond, and subsequently Major General. He stood very high as a gallant and useful officer. He was about 30 years of age.

FIRE.—On Monday night last about 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Foundry and Machine Shop of Mr. M. A. Baker. It had made such progress before discovered that there was no hope of saving the large wooden building or contents, and all, or nearly all, was destroyed A similar establishment belonging to Messrs. David Anderson and Co., in the same neighborhood, was on fire at one time from sparks falling on the roof, but fortunately the citizens who had collected were able to extinguish that fire and save that building. Mr. Baker's loss is very heavy, and the loss to the community of such an establishment at this time is serious.

The engine companies from the Arsenal were on the ground as soon as possible and assisted in preserving adjacent buildings.

THE ENROLLING OFFICERS WANTED.—We see in the Savannah Republican that "on Wednesday, in response to the call of Col. Lee upon all those citizens of Atlanta who were willing to fight in defense of their homes, upwards of 4000 men assembled at the appointed hour, and were reviewed." Also, that Cobb county proposes to raise a battalion "for local defence." Banks county, says the Athens Banner, whose quota was 20 men, has raised 125. Lumpkin county, whose quota was 80 men, has raised 227.

Now it seems to us that the conscription law cannot have been enforced in these places in Georgia, especially in Atlanta, (one of the great seats of speculation.) It might be well for the Secretary of War to look into the reasons why 4000 men at that place are out of the service.

AN OLD SOLDIER.—At Gordonsville, Va., recently, when the enemy was expected, among the citizens mustered, with guns, haversacks and blankets, trudging through mud, and ready to peril their lives in defence of their country, was the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, by far the most eminent citizen of Virginia, now we believe upwards of 70 years of age, who was in the ranks as a private. A gentleman present said he could not refrain from going up to him and saying that he had seen him in his many honorable positions, but never in one so honorable as that. We concur in the sentiment. When a gentleman of Mr. Rives' eminence, full of years and age of honors, sets such an example to the young men and the less distinguished of his countrymen, what may we not expect from the land which reared him, the people among whom he was raised, and the youths that have grown up around him?

GIVE US THE FACTS.—The Wilmington Journal, in the course of a long article in which it truly depicts the absurd and dishonorable results of any peace which might fall short of the independence of the Confederacy, says:—

"We see movements on foot. We examine and characterize such movements. We tell our people plainly and candidly that we know there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say in all sincerity that if this movement means anything, it means re-construction—submission."

We have neither heard of nor seen indications of such movements, and think that if the Journal does know of them it should speak out plainly and expose them. If it shall do so, and make out a case, we promise it all our aid to counteract the base movement. As to this district particularly, (the Journal says "*all* the districts,") we desire information. Who is moving in this District for "reconstruction—submission?" Who favors "reconstruction—submission?" Speak out plainly.

THE LINCOLN CABINET.—The New York Herald has information that Seward has submitted to the Cabinet a proposition for an amnesty, which Bates and Blair favor with some modifications, whilst Stanton, Chase and Welles oppose it. It is a matter of little consequence, since none of these worthies propose terms that the South can listen to for a moment, all looking to the reconstruction of the Union, which is an impossibility. It indicates, however, that some of the yankee Cabinet have sense enough to see that the Confederacy cannot be conquered.

GEN. T. J. JACKSON.—We are indebted to Mr. Jos. G. Arey, of the telegraphic corps of the army of North Virginia, for an autograph letter of Stonewall Jackson, written in March last. Like the majority of great men, his hand writing is none of the best.

12 *o'clock Noon*—Thermometer, 86 degrees in a cool place.—*Wil. Journal, 21st.*

If the thermometer was "in a cool place," how did it happen that the mercury stood at 86, which indicates a decidedly hot place?

Gen. Pettigrew's Death.—Just before the rear guard left the opposite bank an affair occurred which lost to the Confederacy one of its ablest and most gallant officers—General Pettigrew, of North Carolina. A body of the enemy's cavalry, hovering around our rear, and perceiving his brigade not in line, dashed boldly in among them, hoping to create a panic. Our men turned quickly upon them, scattering them like chaff before the wind, killing, wounding, and capturing nearly all. The prisoners passed through here to-day *en route* to Richmond. Gen. Pettigrew received a mortal wound in the onset. His Adjutant General was also mortally wounded in the same affair, and died here this morning.

Corr. Richmond Dispatch.

A Village in Mourning.—The following casualties are reported in the battle of Gettysburg in the companies from Chapel Hill:

Killed.—Maj. Joseph H. Saunders, 33d Regt.; Lieut. John H. McDade; James W. Williams; Nathaniel B. Lenny, 11th Regt.; Lieut. Norwood Mickle, 37th Regt.; Sergeant William Whitted; Corporal William S. Durham and William Sogg, (reported.)

Capt. Elijah G. Morrow, of the 28th Regt. is wounded and prisoner; Capt. John F. Freeland was seriously wounded by a shell, and Lieut. Lewis Battle wounded and a prisoner.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Yankee Prisoners.—182 yankee officers, captured by Gen. Lee, at Gettysburg, passed down the Central Railroad to Richmond, on Saturday. Among the number were one Brigadier General and several Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors. The privates taken at the same place, 4,200 in number, camped 5 miles from Staunton Friday night, and were expected to reach that place Saturday. We captured during the 3 days' battle of Gettysburg, 11,600 prisoners, 7,000 of whom were paroled on the field. Among them on the way to Staunton are about 100 contrabands.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, July 21.—At a late hour last night, says the Express, we received the N. Y. Herald of the 16th. We make the following synopsis of its news:—

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

In its news department, under headings bigger and more exciting than those of its previous issue, the Herald says:—

"The reign of violence and bloodshed continued all day yesterday, notwithstanding the vigorous measures adopted by the authorities to check it. The announcement of the suspension of the draft seemed to have occasioned no abatement in the popular excitement. As will be seen from our copious reports, frequent collisions between the military and the populace occurred, and numbers of lives were sacrificed, while an immense amount of property was committed to destruction. In one of the fights it is stated that 40 dead bodies were left on the field of conflict. The poor negroes were hunted, driven about and hanged, just as on the two previous days, and hundreds of the unfortunate creatures fled terror stricken from the city. There were scenes of violence to be witnessed in every quarter. Around the Thirty-fifth street arsenal numerous skirmishes took place and extreme measures had to be adopted by the military authorities. The multitude was exposed to the fire of howitzers, and several persons were killed."

In its editorial department, the Herald has the following:

"There was little abatement in the display of violence manifested by the excited people throughout the city yesterday. Notwithstanding the order of the Mayor, announcing that peace was restored, and the proclamation of Gov. Seymour, invoking the infuriated crowd to retire to their homes, promising protection to the rights of the citizens and the vindication of the law, scenes as violent and more bloody than on Tuesday were enacted in various quarters of the city. The people seemed more desperate than ever, and the military force employed, though strong, were repulsed in different localities. Under these circumstances the effusion of blood and the destruction of property were very great. The excitement was intense. It was more—it was undoubtedly alarming and appalling.

"There can be no doubt that authority had, for the time, to succumb to popular passion. Private property suffered terribly from incendiarism, principally in the houses of the negroes. Up to a long time past midnight the city presented an appearance which seemed to moderate the hopes entertained in the morning, that the trouble was at an end. We will trust, however, that the love of order, which never failed to allay popular tumult in this city, will prevail over the spasmodic excitement which, for the time, disturbs the usual peacefulness of our metropolis.

"Now that the draft has been positively suspended, there does not seem to be any reason why those who felt themselves aggrieved by its enforcement should lend further aid to the disturbers of the peace, and thus give color to a movement which must necessarily resolve itself into a raid upon private property and individual rights, the natural tendency of such an ebullition of popular excitement in all great cities, as we now witness. Wisdom, moderation and the voice of reason may allay a spirit nursed by a presumed sense of wrong, and fostered by successes and the flood of passion, which always carry the masses to excess which are to be, and will, no doubt, be hereafter, deplored equally by those who inflict the suffering and by those who suffer."

Disturbance in Other Places.—Disturbances occured in Boston, Newark, Yorkville, Harlem, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Westchester and other places, but the outbreaks were on a very small scale, except at Brooklyn. Here there was a great conflagration, of which the Herald makes the following notice:

About 11 o'clock last night a dense crowd of men attacked the covered grain elevators and factories along the river pier in Brooklyn, setting fire to them. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and the buildings and contents were destroyed. As the flames shot athwart the heavens the light could be seen for miles distant. The loss will be immense, but we have no means of learning at this late hour anything definite on the subject. The crowd afterwards set fire to the Hamilton avenue ferry house which was entirely destroyed. The boats were all stopped running, and no means of crossing the river afforded them.

The Newark House in Hudson city, N. J., a large and substantially built hotel, standing at the junction of the roads leading to Jersey and Hoboken cities, was fired at a late hour last night and destroyed. We believe that this is the second time that this building has been destroyed, once before during the riot of the laborers on the New York and Erie Railroad tunnel.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEWARK, N. J.—As we go to press we learn that a fearful fire is raging in Newark, several factories being on fire.

Gen. Lee's Retreat.—The Herald says: The particulars which we receive from the army of the Potomac afford additional evidence that, with the exception of the capture of 1,500 rebels, which we announced yesterday, the whole army got over the Potomac in perfect safety. *Not even a gun, a caisson or wheel was left behind, as a trophy for Gen. Meade's army, so completely was the retreat executed.*

Thanksgiving.—Lincoln has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday, August 6th, as a day of national thanksgiving for victories which have been recently vouchsafed to yankee arms.

A DAY LATER.—At a late hour last night, continues the Express, we were permitted to glance over a copy of the Herald of the 17th, one day later than the above. We copy the following:

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.—In many districts of the city yesterday, the disturbances were almost allayed. Law and order seemed to prevail to a greater extent than at any time since Monday last. The stores were re-opened, the stages and cars were again in motion, and the city generally resumed much of its wonted peaceful aspect.

In a few localities, especially in the 18th and 21st Wards, there was a considerable display of resistance to authority, and many lives were sacrificed, but the vigor of the military force brought to bear upon the excited people, proved too much for them. Not only were a number of arrests made, but several persons were shot down by the soldiers in the houses from which attacks were made. This summary mode of treating obnoxious individuals, had the result of subduing the resistant multitude to a great extent, although at the cost of much blood.

It is to be hoped that the abandonment of the draft, which removes the cause of the present excitement, and the consciousness that there is sufficient power in the hands of the authorities to quell any further violence, will have the effect of putting a stop to the dreadful scenes which have for some days past kept the city in a state of terror and alarm.

THE SITUATION.—Gen. Gilmore's official despatch relative to the attack on Charleston, gives us some interesting particulars of the brilliant exploits of our troops and Monitors at Morris Island. All the strongholds, with the exception of Fort Wagner, were taken after a fight of three hours. An assault was made on that work on the morning of the 11th. The parapet was gained; but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be gotten up.

Gen. Gilmore says that our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 in killed, wounded and missing. We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall far short of 200.

Everything on the Island except the battery at Cummings' Point and Fort Wagner is now in our possession.

The staunchness of the Monitors was well tested in the fight. They stood the tremendous fire of the rebel forts splendidly, and came out of the action unshaken.

Gen. Meade's army is in the vicinity of Berlin, Md., and it is thought that some days will be occupied in recuperating both men and horses after their fatiguing marches in the intense heat.

Gen. Lee's army is reported to be pushing on as rapidly as possible towards Culpeper, and will probably not halt until it crosses the Rappahannock. It is said to be greatly dispirited.

Outbreak in Troy.—TROY, N. Y., July 15.—10 P. M. This morning some three or four hundred men, said to be workmen in the Albany Nail Foundry, marched through the streets of the city, proclaiming that the draft should not take place. They stopped in front of the Times office which they stoned and gutted, destroying all the property within. The crowd next went to the jail, and, forcing it open, released all the prisoners.

The steamer Francis Skiddy, having colored waiters on board, was warned away from the dock, and quietly slipped down to Albany.

The Arsenal and Provost Marshal's office are strongly guarded.

Still Later.—A friend who had seen a copy of the Herald of Saturday, the 18th, sent us at a late hour last night, the following summary of the news:

Partial quiet has been restored in New York, and an order from Washington directs that the drafting shall proceed. Large bodies of soldiers constantly patrol the streets to keep down the smouldering disquiet.

Gen. Wool has been removed from the command in the City Department, and Gen'l Dix takes command Gen Foster takes Gen. Dix's place at Fortress Monroe Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown has been retired from service, and is succeeded by Gen. Canby, in command of the forces in the city and harbor of New York.

Arch-Bishop Hughes addressed 5,000 of his friends on the 17th, begging them to be quiet, and not to resist the enforcement of the laws.

Riots of greater or less magnitude are reported in various places in New England, New York and New Jersey. In many places the draft has been suspended.

The Gettysburg correspondent of the Herald writes that Gen. Kemper was not killed as reported, but is seriously wounded and may recover.

The Herald gives a report from Washington that Charleston has been evacuated and burned by the rebels. The Herald in its editorial seems to think the report needs confirmation.

Vallandigham is at the Clifford House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.

Raid on Wytheville.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on the 21st:

DUBLIN, July 19.—Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy—one regiment of cavalry and parts of two regiments of infantry, about 1000 strong,—rode into Wytheville a little before sunset yesterday.

Almost at the same instant two newly organized companies and the employees of this place—in all about 130 men—with two field pieces, whom I had dispatched under Maj. T. M. Bowyer, by the passenger train, arrived.

A sharp skirmish immediately commenced in the street, and continued about three-quarters of an hour, when Maj. Bowyer retired with a part of his men, and brought them off in the train. Capt. Oliver and two citizens were killed, and Lieut. Rosany badly wounded.

The enemy lost Col. Poland, commanding the brigade, one other Colonel, one Major, and 7 privates killed; one Lt. Colonel, and about 25 men wounded, and in our hands. The Lt. Col., Powell, is reported mortally wounded. I am informed they lost every one of their field officers. The command left Wytheville about 10 o'clock last night, retreating towards Tazewell C. H.

It is just now reported they are coming down Walker's creek to this place. If they retreat by the way they came they will probably be intercepted and cut up.

They paroled on their retreat 75 or 80 of our men, whom, I suppose, they found it inconvenient to carry off. Of course the parole, under such circumstances, is worthless, under their own order.

The damage to the railroad can be repaired in an hour or so. The jail, commissary and quartermaster storehouses, and several private houses, were burned.

SAM'L JONES, Maj. Gen'l.

[Dublin is in Pulaski county, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 28 miles east of Wytheville.]

LYNCHBURG, July 20.—The following private dispatch was received last night: "Later information leads to the conclusion that other demonstrations are threatened, and the force at Wytheville was only a detachment from the main body, advancing from other points. The enemy carried off one piece of our artillery. The paroled prisoners have arrived at Wytheville."

Reported Capture of the Raiders.—LYNCHBURG, July 22.—Passengers by the Tennessee road bring reports from Wytheville that the yankee raiders were captured on Monday last on East River Mountain, in Mercer county, by the command of Col. McCausland. A number of negroes and horses captured by the yankees were recovered. About 20 houses were burned in Wytheville, among them the office of the Dispatch with fixtures.

The Movements of the Federal Army of the Potomac.—ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 19.—The enemy in force is reliably reported to have crossed into Loudoun county, and are making demonstrations at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, and at Snicker's Gap.

Yesterday several hundred Yankee cavalry advanced from the river to within four miles of Martinsburg, and were driven back by a regiment of our cavalry.

From Gen. Lee's Army—Reported Removal of Meade.—WINCHESTER, July 20.—All quiet to-day. There was a slight cavalry skirmish near Martinsburg yesterday.

It is rumored that Gen. Meade has been superceded by Gen. Sedgwick.

From Winchester.—WINCHESTER, July 21.—The yankees, it is believed, have recrossed the Potomac, but in what force, or towards what position they are making is unknown. Their movements are all known to Gen'l Lee who is making arrangements accordingly. It is rumored to day that there has been a riot in Philadelphia.

The Enemy in Tarboro'.—Gov. Vance has permitted the Raleigh Progress to use the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO', July 21.—*Gov. Vance:* The following dispatch from Col. John C. Lamb, to Gen. Martin, has just passed this office:

CLARK'S MILL, NEAR TARBORO'.—*To Gen. Martin:* The two companies of infantry, two pieces of artillery and Kennedy's command, left camp at 2 o'clock for Tarboro', moving on different roads. Kennedy met the enemy 300 strong, capturing 8 prisoners, killed and wounded 12 or 15, taking some horses, &c. The enemy are now in Tarboro', burning portions of the town. I have a clue upon them, but am afraid I will be unable to come up with them with my infantry. Will do all I can to harrass them. The prisoners state that two regiments of infantry, 600 cavalry, and some artillery compose the expedition. The infantry regiments have not reached Tarboro'. One column supposed to go to Rocky Mount.

J. C. LAMB, Lt. Col.

The Treasury Cotton Loan.—The bids for the cotton interest bonds of the treasury six per cent. loan were opened on Monday, the 20th instant. No bids under fifty per cent. were considered. The offers accepted ranged at premiums varying from fifty to one hundred per cent. The highest premium offered was one hundred per cent. It is understood that another call for bids for $5,000,000 is to be issued immediately.

Richmond Enquirer.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 12th inst., by Archibald McCollum, Esq., GEORGE S. HARPER to Miss JOSEPHINE HANCOCK, youngest daughter of Jno. Hancock.

On Wednesday evening, 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, (Col. S. H. Christian,) by Rev. J. W. Wheeler, Capt. JOHN H. COPPEDGE of Anson Co., to Miss R. J. CHRISTIAN, of Montgomery county, N. C.

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gibbons, Capt. W. J. EVERETT to Miss FANNY LEGRAND.

DIED,

In Richmond county, March 21, MASTIN ARCHIBALD, only son of Archibald and Mary Patterson, aged 3 months and 21 days.

In Moore county, JOSIAH TYSON, aged 82 years. He was an affectionate husband and father, a kind master, an excellent neighbor and citizen; and a member of the Legislature from Moore for 18 years.

In Moore county, Dr. THOS. LEWIS, aged 77 years, formerly of Hillsboro', Orange county.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Orange county, June 19th, Mr. John F. Thompson, of that county, aged 24, of Co. C, Mallett's Battalion.

At the residence of his father-in-law, Chas. Wicker, in Moore county, June the 16th, Thomas W. Sinclair, private in Co. E, 3d Reg't.

Of wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville, Lt. A. C. Sidbury, of Co. C, 3d Reg't.

At the Way-Side Hospital, Salisbury, July 11th, Robert O'B. Bell, of that place, a member of the Cabarrus Guards, aged 27.

June 28th, in General Hospital, Richmond, William H. C. Eddleman, in the 20th year of his age.

At the General hospital in Wilson, 6th inst., from a wound received in the battle at Chancellorsville, Serg't W. F. Guthrie of Hyde Co., aged 22 years.

In Charlotte, 16th inst., of a wound received at Chancellorsville, Capt. G. W. Hunter of the 23d Reg't, in his 22d year, of Lincoln county.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

Gov. Vance has received and published in the Raleigh Progress letters from the 5th and 6th N. C. Troops as to their conduct at Gettysburg. The following is from Capt Benjamin Robinson, of this town, commanding the 5th:—

To His Excellency Z. B. Vance, Governor, &c:

HEADQUARTERS, 5th N. C. TROOPS.
WILLIAMSPORT, MD., July 9, 1863.

I have the honor to communicate the following statement in regard to the action of the 5th N. C. Troops in the late engagement at Gettysburg, Penn.

On the morning of the 1st of July the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Iverson, commenced its march from the camp near Heideisburg in the direction of Gettysburg, and was formed in line of battle. The 12th N. C. T. on the right, 5th N. C. T., right centre, 23d N. C. T., left centre, and 20th N. C. T., left, about two miles from the town, on the right of which the corps of Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill, had already engaged the enemy. With Col. O'Neal's Ala. Brigade on its left, it advanced in the direction of Gettysburg, covered by the 1st corps Kerson's Sharp Shooters, until these skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's cavalry, in a low flat land about one thousand yards from the town. The Brigade was then moved by the right flank to the hills in that direction, where the enemy was supposed to be advancing his infantry against the battalion of artillery commanded by Lt. Colonel Carter, to meet and check his movement. The enemy did not advance as he was expected to do, but in a few minutes an order was received to follow up any movement of the Brigade on our left. Just then the Brigade of Col. O'Neal commenced to march forward. The Brigade of Gen. Iverson on the right, followed up the movement and advanced in order already mentioned, against the enemy, who was posted under a thick cover of woods behind a stone fence, immediately in our front. For some reason, O'Neal's Brigade halted, but the Brigade of Gen. Iverson had advanced with such rapidity as to have no knowledge whatever of O'Neal's movements after he had commenced the advance, and consequently attacked the enemy single handed in its front. The men of the 5th bore themselves in all this desperate encounter with a determined valor and devoted zeal. Their ranks were decimated by the terrific fire to which they were subjected, and they suffered such a loss as no other troops have ever sustained in this or any other war. But the force of the enemy was so far superior in numbers and had such excellent advantages of position it was impossible to dislodge him. Yet even in the face of such odds as these the men did not falter but held their ground until reinforced by the Brigades of O'Neal and Ramseur; nor did they neglect to join in the pursuit through the town when these Brigades put the enemy to flight. In the hottest of the fire the enemy closed in upon our lines, pouring a murderous fire into our men, and in many cases bayoneted them, when some of the wounded cried out for quarter and raised their handkerchiefs as an appeal for mercy. This, Governor, has given rise to a report that the Regiment surrendered. That charge I denounce as an infamous falsehood and malicious slander. No surrender was authorized; no order was given for a cessation of the fire; our colors were brought in triumph from the field, pierced with fifteen balls and the staff shattered into pieces; we lost only three officers prisoners; and of the fifty-five men who are missing, I am firmly of the opinion that not more than forty of those who fell into the hands of the enemy are unhurt.

The pale bloody corpses of its noble men who lie sleeping on the hill sides near Gettysburg; the shrieks of its wounded on that field; the mangled bodies of its officers and soldiers, attest in tones of mighty significance and touching eloquence to the gallantry of our Regiment on that occasion, and stamps as a falsehood the ungenerous aspersions that have been leveled at its fair fame.

I have the honor to be, Governor,
Your most ob't servant,
BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
Captain 5th N. C. T., Comd'g Regiment.

We make the following extracts from the letter to the Governor from an officer of the 6th:—

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD., July 8.

Our Brigadier General, Hoke, being absent—wounded since the battle of Fredericksburg 4th May—Col. Avery was acting in his stead. Lt. Col. Webb, absent in Virginia sick, left Major Tate in command of the 6th in the Pennsylvania campaign.

On the 1st July the Confederate army made a general attack on the enemy posted in front of Gettysburg. Of Early's Division, the Louisiana and Hoke's Brigade were advanced to charge the enemy behind fences. It was rapidly done (as is our usual fortune, immediately in front, there was a stone fence,) and the enemy were driven before us through the town to their fortified heights behind. In this charge we lost a number of gallant officers and men, more than the balance of the Brigade, and captured a battery near the fence. This Battery will be credited to *Early's Division,* see if it don't. The Virginia and Georgia Brigades were held in reserve. Next day, 2d, we were ordered (Louisiana and N. C. Brigades) to charge the heights. Now it is proper to state that there are a series of heights here, upon which the enemy had been driven from all around. Longstreet charged on the South face and was repulsed. A. P. Hill charged on the West face and was repulsed, and our two Brigades were, late in the evening, ordered to charge the North front and after a struggle such as this war has furnished no parallel, seventy-five North Carolinians of the 6th Regiment, and 12 Louisianians of Hays' Brigade scaled the walls and planted the colors of the 6th North Carolina and 9th Louisiana on the guns. It was now fully dark. The enemy stood with a tenacity never before displayed by them, and with bayonets, clubbed musket, sword and pistol, and *rocks from the wall, we cleared the heights and silenced the guns.*

In vain did we send to the rear for support. It was manifest that we could not hold the place without aid, for the enemy were massing in all the ravines and adjoining heights, and we were there fully half a mile from our lines. Finding the enemy were moving up a line, our small band of heroes was ordered to fall back from the crest to a stone-wall on the side of the hill, where we awaited their coming. Soon they came over the hill in pursuit, when again we opened fire on them and cleared the hill a second time. Very soon we found they were very numerous in the flats in our rear, and now arose the question of surrender, or an effort to retreat. There was a calm and determined resolve, never to surrender and under cover of the darkness, we were ordered to break and risk the fire. We did so and lost not a man in getting out.

On arriving at our lines, we learned on inquiry that we had not been supported, because it was not known that we were in the works. Our regiment was the only one in the army of Northern Virginia which did go in and silence the guns on those heights, and what is more, if a support of a brigade had been sent up to us, the slaughter of A. P. Hill's corps the day following would have been saved.

We still number 300 men. Col. Avery, a gallant officer, fell in front on the heights, mortally wounded. He died 30 hours afterwards.

This regiment has had a reputation, you know, and I fear no harm that can come to it while any are left, but it is due to the noble dead, as well as the living, that these men be noticed in some way. I assure you that it is no sensation or fancy picture. Such a fight as they made in front and in the fortifications has never been equalled. Inside the walls the enemy were left lying in great heaps, and almost all with bayonet wounds, and many with skulls broken with the breeches of our guns. *We left not a living man on the hills of our enemy.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, July 21, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—For the last seven days we have been stationed at Morris Island and have been subjected to the most terrific shelling, both from land and water, that is recorded since this war commenced, particularly on Saturday previous to the grand assault on our works that night. It is estimated that the enemy expended 7000 shot and shell against our little fort. The Infantry was not exposed to the fire during the day but were protected by the bomb-proofs. The Artillery was necessarily exposed and of course suffered a great deal, but behaved manfully. About dark the enemy charged our works with ten Reg'ts, eight white and two colored; the engagement lasted three to four hours; we repulsed them handsomely, they leaving about 15 to 1800 killed, wounded and prisoners in our hands. Our loss very slight. Our Reg't, the 51st, behaved splendidly, as you will learn from Gen. Talliferro's official report. I found pistol and sword of little use in such an onset, and therefore used a musket with buck and ball, a distance *only* of 25 yards, expending 45 rounds. Immediately after the battle I was sent out. I found the ground for ¾ of a mile strewn with the dead and wounded, black and white. On my return to the Garrison I captured 6 prisoners, 3 white and 3 colored.

Our Reg't occupied nearly two-thirds of the works on the side attacked by the enemy.

Our Reg't went into action with 687 men, the 31st N. C. T. about 350 to 400. There were less than 1600 men in the Fort. You would suppose from S C papers that nearly all the troops in the fort were South Carolinians. Our Reg't had nearly half of all the troops there and occupied successfully over one-half of the lines. Gen. T. complimented us for our conduct.

The Fleet continues shelling the Fort, only suspended Sunday for us to bury their dead. They sent a flag of truce on Sunday asking for the bodies of two Colonels that were killed. We gave them the body of Col. Putnam, but refused to give them the body of Col Shaw, who commanded the negroes, but buried him with negroes in the same grave.

A N. C. DEFENDER OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 3D N. C. T., NEAR MARTINSBURG, July 15.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The following is a list of casualties in Capt. H. W. Horne's Co. (C.) 3d N. C. T., in the late battle at Gettysburg, Pa:

Killed: Corpl D J Montgomery, Privates Thos Flowers, G W Wilson, W H Giles, Jno Sanderson. Wounded: Lt C P Mallett slightly, Sgt David Antry, Corpl D D King, Privates J W Alfin, Geo Autry, Jno Bailey, G T Calcutt, Wm G Davis, Wm Faircloth, Allen Jones, Jas M Johnson, Onslow McFatter, Manger Mitchell, Pleasant Neal, Joshua Rouse, Angus Smith, David Williford, H J Williford, James Jones. Missing: Sgt D J Gould, Privates J E Flowers, Sam'l Hussey.

With the exception of Privates Faircloth and Neal none are seriously injured.

Strength of the Company in the fight 37. Total killed, wounded and missing, 27.

The loss in the 3d Reg't was very heavy, being two hundred and eight killed, wounded and missing out of two hundred and ninety-six carried into the fight.

CHAS. P. MALLETT,
1st Lt. Com'dg Co. C, 3d N. C. T.

Third N C T, Gettysburg.

Field and Staff—Adjt T C James wounded in leg.

A, Capt J H Albritton comd'g—Killed: Sgts J R Heath and H C Kilpatrick, John Britt, Jas Britt, W Hobbs, W West. Wounded: Capt J H Albritton, Lt C C Lane, Sgts R A Edwards and Geo Timberlake, Corpl Jno Taylor, C Albritton, W Batts, W Eason, J W Gay, J P Hill, Benj Jones, R Jolly, W Lane, Jno Moore, H Marlow, J L Mearee, H R Pridgen, Benj Ruff, R Shirley, W Skinner, R Ward.

B, Lt T J Kelly com'dg—Killed: Sgt S S Carrol, Corpl J A James, Geo W Bass. Wounded: Lt T J Kelly, Corpl A Johnson, F W Brinson, J C Bostick, J D Brown, A E Fredericks, H Grady, D J Mathis, W J Pickett, B B Worley, C Sanderson, R A McLaughlin.

C, Lt C P Mallett com'dg—Published elsewhere.

D, Lt Jno Cowan, com'dg—Killed: A Hethcock, A Manning. Wounded: W H Best, J P Davis, Chas English, L Kornegay, L Manning, J E Neal, D Wood, A Weeks.

E, Lt Stokely com'dg—Wounded: Sgt Jno Gornto, B Dunn, A P Geddings, W Heady, J D Hunsucker, W W Moore, D Millis, N Jenkins.

F, Lt E I Garrison com'dg—Killed: Lt E I Garrison, Lt H Potter. Wounded: Sgt J W Simpson, Corpl J H Hewitt, H M Bishop, J M King, Jno Montgomery, B F Robbins, C H Farrow, J Smith, T O Weeks.

G, Capt H H Armstrong com'dg—Killed: L H Wiggins, Isaac Sutton, D Owen. Wounded: Lt J J Metts, Sgts L J Henderson, O C Hill, J P Smith, J P Ketchum; Corpls J R Young, W F Coke; H E Henderson, W E Jones, W E Kellam, J P Langley, L Phillips, E W O Riggs, B M Riggs, J L Shepard, B Shepard, B Reese, W Crews, J W Thompson, E A Littleton (since dead.)

H, Lt Lyons com'dg—Killed: Sgt Presnell, A T Benson, J D Lamberk, C S Sellars, J T Williams. Wounded: Sgt J M Sikes arm, D H Callahan thigh, W H Young back, N P Holloman gun shot fracture shoulder joint, W Buie arm, W Vaucannon shoulder, J H Loudermilk, Corpl J M Straden thigh, Sgt David Sikes arm, Jos Baldwin, Jas Baldwin breast, C B Sikes arm, J Brady breast slightly, J H Kirkman hand, D M Thompson face severely.

I, Lt Stone com'dg—Killed: W H Martin, W Lassiter, W Davis. Wounded: Sgt J Watson, D B Wilkerson, A King, C A Litchfield, P P Glenn, G T Allen, W Davis (since died.)

K, Lt Ward com'dg—Killed: A M Smiley, C F Fatch, M V Mott. Wounded: Serg't S P Hand, W B Player, J H Brown, Sgt G B Lee, J H Carter, T Moore, J Hines, Jonas Jones, R I Ramsay, J B Blake, G W Foy, Jas Britt.

Killed 34, wounded 127—161.

About 80 of the most severely wounded were left in the hands of the enemy, for want of means of transportation. Sufficient means were provided for their comfort, our own Surgeons being detailed for the purpose.

THOS. F. HOOD,
Asst Surgeon 3d N C T.

18th N C T, at Gettysburg.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt Col J W McGill, Act Adjt C W Blake.

A—Wounded: Corpl E Rhine.

B—Wounded: Sgts C Ward, D Storm, P Evers, Corpls T M Russ, and J A Davis, H Edwards, J F Backley, T B Ellis, slightly. Missing: J H Goodson, J J Richmond, G W Miller. Killed: Corpl T W Singletary.

C—Wounded: Sgts M Ward, —— Marlon, Corpl Hickman.

D—Wounded: Lt A A Inman, Private Dowkins.

E—Wounded: Lt P C Colvin, Sgt Stringfields, Corpl G Costin, G Croom, —— Pridgen. Missing: G W Bonhour, J J Woodcock.

F—Capt Maffitt missing, supposed severely wounded. Killed: Lt A McGregor.

G—Wounded and missing: Lt W G Nixon.

I—Killed: Sgt W Wells, T Blanton.

K—Killed: Sgt J E Richardson. Wounded: Lt A H Tolar severely; Sgt W H King slightly, left arm; Corpl J A Cromarty slightly, ankle; C A Blackwelder severely, arm and side; D Ferguson slightly, arm; A Campbell, Joseph Gillespie mortally.

26th N. C. Troops at Gettysburg.

Field and Staff—Killed—Col. H K Burgwin, Jr. Wounded—Lt Col John R Lane, neck, Adj't J B Jordan, hip, Serg't Major M S McRae, leg.

A—Killed: Capt S P Wagg; T M Testement, Stephen Bleviees, Caloway Taylor, Absalom Sheets, Lee Bare, Hugh Ballue, Jas Baker, Sol. Roden, J Miller, Marsh Hurley. Wounded: Lt A Duvall; Sgts Carter and Lane; Corps Wayman and Smith; H T Hughes, M Black, mortally, Jas Baldwin, N Gentry, A Barker, Siris Asheley, Levi Stedham, Uriah Denny, G A P Nye, Calton Baker, M Durall, Wash Treadaway, A C Hethhorne, Jesse Bare, Wash Houk, A Blevins, Horton Blevins, A Baker, E Barber, Lee Baldwin, Thos Burgess, Hiram Caloway, H H Campbell, Jas Davis, Lowrey Grimsley, Nathan Phipps, Jno S Hash, Shelton Hash, Naaman Loggins, Lee Osborne, Granville Osborne, Wm Pennington, M M Chummer, Calvin Reedy, Freeling Mitchell, A Sheets, Jno Stamper, W H Taylor, H J Walker, Lt Houk, Privates F Blevins, Jas Collins, Cal Denny, M Houk, Jos Budergrast, Jas Turner, Wm Davis. Missing: Privates J A Greetey, J Estrig, G R Fisher, J C Plumner, John Vanover, Hugh Farington, Wm Reeves, A M Reeves, E S Young, Riley Perkins, Sgt Ashley. Killed 11. Wounded 52. Missing 11.

B.—Killed: Capt Wm Wilson; Jno M Gohorton, H Estep, Andrew Wyatt. Wounded: Lt W W Richardson, mortally, Lt E A Brietz, Sgts S H Walkup, L R Hilton; Corps Hulstricker, J Rogers, dangerous, L S Seacrest; Wm Hallistier, G D Austin, M D Costley, T J Brown, C A Church, H M Church, Alfred Mason, J F Eller, H [illegible] T [illegible], J A Foucher, dangerous, R B Glenn, G L Glenn, S J Givens, Jno Griffin, mortally, J E Gay, S Hays, dangerous, T Honeycut, mortally, Chas T Helms, B N Hawby, R Johns, Wm T Lowry, W S Laney, leg amputated, John Laney, J S HoCain, G W McCorkle, H J McManns, dangerous, Columbus McManns, mortally, M H McKone, T G Mills, J B Nicholas, John Phillips, R J Richardson, S D Richardson, J D Rawlins, Anderson Rogers, R Rogers, Thos Stames, dangerous, Henry C Walkup, arm amputated, T E Whitaker, Sergt H H Thomas, privates J M Cook, J J Ray, M S Mills, E B Laney. Missing: Sgt E P Chaney, privates Asa Eason, J Hufstickler, W A Inman, Geo McManns, A Osborn, B J Knight, S H Robinson, Amos Bigg, M L Starnes, wounded, S P Walkup, B J Phillips, Jos Dulin. Killed, 4. Wounded 51. Missing, 18.

C—Killed: Privates Bumgarner, Jno W Crawfield, F M Keyton, Nicholas Anderson, Thos Simmons. Wounded: Capt J A Jarratt, Sergt F T Chapell, Corpls J F Reeves, B F Bullis, F M Adams, F M Alley, B F Auton, Simeon Bullis, H H Barlow, J A Dudly, J A Dickson, J R Foster, P A Foster, T Hamby, W H Holder, J A Johnston, Eli Joines, G Kemp, mortal; Jos Lewis, B F Lewis, mortal; Jas Lewis, J G Melton, F H McDaniel, Minton Thomas, A Moss, Wm Nance, Alfred Parsons, Peyton Parsons, dangerous; Caleb Rupert, A L Triplett, Pinkny Welch, T J Watts, J W Wright, Cal Simmons, Joshua Souther, Jesse Souther, N S Triplett, Abe Edmiston, Wm Edmiston. Missing: Lt Wm Porter, Sgt J F Triplett, J R Bell, Jas Curtis, Elisha Cox, Leander Eller, Saml P Hall, Anderson Nichols, Wm F Parsons. Killed 5. Wounded, 39. Missing 9.

D—Killed: J H Burt, Thos Oliver, Lt G Broughton. Wounded: Capt J T Adams, Lt Jones, Sgts W H Bothe and W C Booker, Corpls H J Booker and W P Burt, W P Boothe, A Baker, J Baker, mortally; W Baker, W Bell, T Gaudell, W Champion, J Kemp, mortal; Jos Doucy, S Fuquay, Wm Godwin, Wesley Hamilton, E F Holt, W A Jones, D Jenkins, W McDonald, L D Mangum, J Prince, W Snipes, J A Stephens, J F Stephens, A H Temples, C Wood, W Lanston, G W Partin, B Transan. Missing: Lt J J Woodall, Jas Gilmore, A P Bryan, wounded; Sergts W F Utley, B F Utley, Corpl T J Hunter, Saml Atkins, Sidney Austin, Jno Shambles, A H Gilbert, T M Holliman, S L Jones, Geo Kelly, T M Langston, Albert Marton, A B Norder, S Pearson, F Wyatt, R Wingler, M Williams. Killed 3, Wounded 82. Missing 20.

E—[Heretofore published.]

F—[Heretofore published.]

G—Killed: Sergt D H Edwards, Corpl J A Morse, Wm A Aldridge, C M Bowdoin, Marshal Brown, Henry Buchanan, W A Garrett, H B Garrett, Jno R Marley, Nathaniel Norwood, Lewis Wicker. Wounded: Lt W G Lane, Sgts W P Kirkman (since died,) W G Murchison; Corpls Thos S Parett, Wm G Carter, Isaac Aldred, J C Adcock, John D Brown, Ephraim Black, slightly, Rufus Barnes, Eli Branson, S H Carter, Z R Ingleman, Jno F Ingleman, Thos Gardner, John M Halstead, Thos Hinshaw, John H Hicks, Wm H Jordan, R F Jordan, Isaac Jordan, W S Johnson, Jno F Jones, Wm A Lineberry, Larkin Moon, D C Murchison, Jno W Nelson, Gilliam Norwood, G W Norwood, Elisha Parish, J H Patterson, D P Ricord, T D Ricord, J T Rossen, Saml Reighetell, J R Siler, H W Siler, Wm H Terry, Garrett Tilman, Geo W Vinson, Anderson Way, John Pike, J L Bridges, H W Johnson, W P Johnson, S M Moran, Wm Snetherly. Missing: A J Buck, Quimby Hicks, Thos C Johnson, W P M Kirkman, H C Kirkman, G B Kirkman, K P Nelson, Riley Riece, Wm R Raines, H C Reeves, S D Smith. Killed 11; wounded 48; missing 11.

H.—[Heretofore published.]

I—Killed: Geo W Sudderth, Levi Laury, Wm Collins, Jos Wilson, A J McGuire, Jno W Matney. Wounded: Capt A G Bradford, dangerous; Sgt Jno E Heux, Corps R M Blair, Jas Barnes and Seth T Dula, A L Bradshaw, G C Chandler, Wm Erp, Aaron Felts, G M Gibson, Harrison Gibson, Tilman H Heartly, H Holder, Calvin Holder, Abram Holden, severely; A J Hall, E J Hendron, W L Jones, dangerously; S P Johnson, severely; James Laury, Levi Laxton, A D Martin, B W Marley, Calvin Summeson, J M Simmons, Jas Robinson, M Pilkinson, W M Purey, Jno Tolbert, Robt Cruiz, Peter Summeson, Geo Summeson, Jas Stallings, H Holden, Wm Wilson. Missing: Lt J C Grier, wounded; O Sergt Jacob Bush, Uriah Stallings, A S Caison, E Barnett, J J Bradshaw, Fabius Prestwood, Jno Friddle, W M Siler, Miles Taylor. Killed 6. Wounded 35. Missing 10.

K—Killed: O Sgt S Dabbs, W C Boylan, Jno Bowman, Jno Lake, Thos Guthins, S R Griffin, Asa Little, Jos J Lee, Jno J Wiggs, P H Flake, Green Thomas. Wounded: Capt J C McLauchlin, head, Lieut Jesse Henry, in thigh, Jno Polk, finger; Corpls J T Gaddy, H C Dumas; G W Allen, W C Allen, S C Benton, leg amputated; Thos Brewer, Danl Braswell, face, Jas Carpenter, A A Condle, A R Edwards, J R Eadnys, Jos Gadd, arm amputated, Elisha Gaddy, Thos Gullye, R A Hanna, E Hildorth, J T Howard, W W Ingram, E C Jarman, S D Jarman, Wm H Jarman, S S Kendall, D S Liles, M McDairmid, Giles Moore, Jno Poplin, J M Pope, J B Short, Wm Short, Alex Teal, Prest Teal, Jno Tyson, J F Wadeworth, Lt Thos Lilly, Sergts W Broadaway, finger, J J Liles, (since died;) Corpl H Crowson; M Johnson, S Johnson. Missing: Sergt W H Smith, T Briley, A B Edwards, J O Edwards, Jno T Edwards, S F Gatlins, Jesse Mitchem, Calvin Thomas, Albert Tyson, A Myers, W T Phillips, J P Scarboro, M N Teal. Killed 12. Wounded 42. Missing 13.

Killed 88. Wounded 483. Missing 87. Total, 658.

W. W. GAITHER,
Assistant Surgeon 26th Reg't N. C. T.

Wounded North Carolinians in Charleston Hospitals.—The Courier of the 22d reports:

Roper Hospital, 31st N. C. T.

Capt A B Parker, I, lung, dangerous; John Melvin, I, lung, dangerous; S J Mitchener, D, slight; M W Carriker, K, lung, dangerous; Harvey Mitchell, K, arm, severe; Andrew Lawrence, G, lung, dangerous; A Wiggins, K, neck and shoulder, dangerous; J A Grant, E, slight.

Fifty-first.—Ed Holmes, A, lung, dangerous; A Spivi, F, head, dangerous; J Hinson, G, arm, severe; A G Arnold, G, lung, dangerous; Stephen Locke, F, since dead; Alex Evans, D, lung, dangerous; J R Butler, E, lung, dangerous.

Trappman street Hospital.

W Kinloch, E, 31st, since dead; Jas Jones, K, L M White, and T J Thornton, D, 51st.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Departed this life, on the bloody plains of Manassas, on the 29th of August last, JOHN M. DENNIS, a member of Co. K, 34th Reg't N. C. T.

"From life without freedom, say, who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?
Hark! hark! 'tis the trumpet! the call of the brave,
The death song of tyrants, the dirge of the slave,
Our country lies bleeding—haste, haste to her aid;
One arm that defends is worth hosts that invade.
In death's kindly bosom our last hope remains—
The dead fear no tyrants, the grave has no chains.
On, on to the combat! the heroes that bleed
For virtue and mankind are heroes indeed,
And oh! even if Freedom from this world be driven,
Despair not—at least we shall find her in Heaven."

L. A. D

NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Moore County will meet the tax payers at the following times and places, together with the Tax Collector, Alex. Kelly, and all are requested to attend, to-wit:

Carthage, July 29th, 1863.
Jordan R. Sloan's, July 30th.
D. M. McIntosh's, July 31st.
P. K. McNeill's, August 1st.
Dugald Graham's, August 3d.
Mrs. Barrett's, August 4th.
Arch'd Kelly's, August 5th.
M. Sheffield's, August 6th.
Thos. W. Ritter's, August 7th.
Thos. D. Williams's, August 8th.

The following subjects are to be listed, viz: Naval Stores, Salt, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice and all agricultural produce the production of any year preceding 1863, all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or on deposit on the first day of July, and the value of all credits on which interest has not been paid and not employed in a business the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this Act, section 5th, &c.

A. A HARRINGTON, }
B. COFFIN, } Assessors.

Carthage, July 20, 1863. 48-3tpd

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Lands lying on the east side of the river, ten miles below Elizabethtown. The river tract contains four hundred and eighty-five acres, of which two hundred and fifty are cleared; there is on the place a new Dwelling containing eleven rooms; with all necessary out-buildings. Adjoining, are eleven hundred acres back lands, six of which is swamp having a dense growth of cypress timber on it. Also a small place containing three hundred and fifty acres, of which sixty acres are swamp very easy to drain.

Persons wishing to make investments in good farming lands would do well to call on me soon, or address me at Elizabethtown. W. A. ATKINSON.

July 18. 48-9tpd

NOTICE

ANY one desiring to hire an able bodied man fifty years of age as a substitute, and is willing to pay a liberal price, can get one by addressing Box 67, Carthage, N. C., with the amount that they are willing to pay.

July 22, 1863. [illegible]

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

From Col. E. P. Watkins, 56th Georgia regiment, who reached his home in Atlanta on Saturday last, having been wounded in the battle of Baker's Creek, and having been in Vicksburg during the siege until the capitulation of the place, we gather the following particulars, which we give to our readers, in almost his exact words.

It appears from the narration of Col. Watkins, that the enemy early in May last made a feint upon Snider's Bluff, a few miles above Vicksburg, cannonading the place in a terrible manner, from his gunboats, at the same time that Grant was landing his army at Milliken's Bend, from which place he moved it around the city, on the West side of the Mississippi, to Warrenton on the South side. As the enemy had, in January last, made a fierce attack on Snider's Bluff, with the hope of taking Vicksburg from that direction, it could not have been certainly known that he would not adopt the same programme in this his second attack. Consequently, the force left to garrison the city was divided, a part sent to defend Snider's Bluff, and a part to Grand Gulf, where the enemy was landing.

Gen. Grant, having succeeded thus far in causing a diversion of the Confederate forces, landed his whole army of six divisions, over 10,000 in a division, at Grand Gulf, and overpowered the small force of Gen. Bowen, which was guarding the place, before reinforcements could be obtained.

The subsequent history of the capture of Jackson is fresh in the recollection of all. Grant, by a rapid movement, fell on Jackson almost wholly unguarded, destroyed the military stores there, and immediately commenced his march upon Vicksburg, 45 miles distant. By this time, the design of the enemy, together with what he had already succeeded in accomplishing, became known to Gen. Pemberton, who left Vicksburg with the two divisions of Gens. Stevenson and Loring, and a part of the division of Gen. Bowen, which had succeeded in joining him, and fought the enemy at Baker's creek.

The battle of Baker's Creek was fought on 16th May, and resulted in the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 2,500. This was Saturday. Pemberton led his army with all speed to Vicksburg, the last of it reaching the city on Monday morning. On Sunday morning, a force which had been left at Big Black to impede the progress of Grant, resisted bravely, in one of the most fiercely fought battles that has yet occurred in the war, the whole force being either killed or captured, except a few who swam the river.

No sooner had Pemberton reached Vicksburg than Grant's army made its appearance, and attempted to carry the place by assault; and in the course of several days they made as many as six desperate attempts to storm our works, in each of which they were repulsed, losing in the whole over 10,000 men.

Then commenced a bombardment and a siege of which history furnishes few parallels. Night and day for forty-eight days an incessant bombardment was kept up by the enemy, both from the gunboats in the river and the land batteries which Grant had planted in the rear. On several occasions the Colonel counted the number of shells that fell in the space of five minutes, and there were 65, or 13 a minute, constantly falling into the city from the 300 cannon pointed against it. During the whole of these forty-eight days the men remained in the ditches with no other shelter from the rain or the fierce rays of the sun but such as a blanket afforded, and living the whole time on one-fourth rations, or four ounces each of bacon, pea-meal and rice. The severity of hunger led to the issue of the flesh of the mules which had been left in the city, the most of the mules and horses having been driven out in order that the provisions of the garrison might last the longer. The men, during this long period of suffering and anxiety, were not without hope of relief, but the hope was of that kind which being long deferred "maketh the heart sick." They well knew the importance of the place, and rumors would often arise which their own excited imaginations greatly magnified, that Johnston was moving on with a large army to their relief. But no help could reach them.

To add to the horrors of the siege some of the enemy's gunners took special pains to level their pieces at the buildings which were marked by yellow flags as hospitals. The shells, indeed, spared no house in the devoted city. Men on their knees at public worship were killed by them, the sick were killed on their beds, and many who lay down at night to sleep, undisturbed by the report of the bursting missiles to which they had been accustomed, slept the sleep that knows no waking. The women and children, who persisted in remaining in the city during the siege, acted in a heroic manner, never disturbing the officers with their fears and alarms, but shared in the hardships and dangers of the garrison. A kind Providence, however, threw his broad ægis over them, and scarcely one of them perished. One night the Colonel was wakened out of sleep by the sound of a coming shell, which, in his excited condition, he imagined was going to fall on him. He quickly hobbled out of his tent, in his wounded condition, and saw pass, about fifty feet over him, a large two hundred pound shell, which fell some ten feet into the ground, tearing out a hole in which a wagon might be buried, and shaking the earth for a considerable distance around. As a general thing, however, the bursting of shells in the city did not interfere with ordinary business, and but little attention was paid to them.

Before the capitulation, the miners and sappers of the enemy, and those of our own army, had got within ten paces of each other, and whilst they were working under ground the picks of each could be heard by the other, each striving to get his mine in readiness before the other's. The Colonel says that when the enemy sprung his mine which produced such disaster, in two hours more ours would have been in readiness, which would have been sprung to the great detriment of the enemy.

On the 3d of July Gen Pemberton determined to hold out no longer. The food was nearly exhausted, and the soldiers had become worn out from excessive fatigue. To cut their way out was impossible. No help was at hand. He therefore resolved to obtain the best terms in a capitulation, and accordingly sent a flag of truce for that purpose. It is not necessary to publish the honorable terms which Gen. Pemberton obtained from the enemy. They form one of the relieving features of this otherwise wholly lamentable affair. These terms being arranged, the men stacked their arms on the 4th.

Col. Watkins had an opportunity after the yankees reached the city of conversing freely with the Federal officers in Grant's army. From these he learned that the ditching and mining of the enemy had been performed exclusively by negroes, there being as many as 5000 in that army. Gen. McPherson, the Gen. who superintended the departure of our men from the city, was willing that all the negroes who chose might accompany their masters; but he was overruled, and only the servants of officers were allowed to go out if they chose. Col. Watkins' negro man was offered every inducement by the yankees to remain with them. Finally, on being promised if he would remain, a plantation on the Mississippi, after the war was over, should be given him, he replied, as any other negro would have done, "Of what use would a plantation be to me without negroes to work it?" So he accompanied his master out of the city.

We came near overlooking a fact which the colonel corroborates by his testimony—that the men, much as they had suffered, were opposed to the surrender of Vicksburg, in many cases denouncing it, or else complaining bitterly of it.

Our loss by the fall of Vicksburg was about 15,000 prisoners, 200 cannon, and all the small arms, the cannon and small arms being of the finest character—but all these were as nothing compared to the loss of the place.

FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Riots.—The Yew York Times of the 20th says:—

The city was perfectly quiet yesterday, and everything gave indications of a permanent restoration of law and order. Large numbers of people visited the scenes of the late riots, and the events of the past week were almost the sole topic of conversation. It appears to be generally understood that the Government is determined to enforce the draft here, as in other places, and the consequences that are likely to ensue when the drawing recommences formed a large staple of conversation among the people. Many are under the impression that the draft is to commence again to-day, but we are informed that it will not begin until the exact quota of this city is definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute this as well as all other laws of Congress in this city, regardless of anonymous threats or open violence.

More Trouble.—The Herald says:—

There is a large addition to the negro population in the Eastern cities, the immigrants being mostly from New York and Brooklyn.

We understand that in view of the approaching draft that there is considerable excitement in New Hampshire, especially in the large manufacturing towns, where the foreign element is in the majority. Messengers have been sent to the United States Arsenal at Watertown for cannon and ammunition, which have been supplied.

Meade's Army.—The Herald says: There is nothing important from the army of the Potomac. It is believed that the present movements of Gen. Meade's army, although they cannot be now revealed, will certainly eventuate in the destruction of the enemy. Gen. Lee's army has not made as much ground in their retreat as was supposed. The main body is now in the vicinity of Winchester, and quite a large number at Bunker Hill. The fact that he should have been permitted to escape across the Potomac is the cause of much discontent in Washington. The President avows himself "profoundly depressed" at his escape.

A telegram from Hagerstown of the 19th says Meade's whole army are across the Potomac and rapidly following Lee.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Gen. Grant will soon relieve Gen. Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Morgan's Men.—WHEELING, July 19.—Governor Boreman received the following this evening from Parkersburg: "300 of Morgan's men were captured to-day near Buffington. Among them was Col. Dick Morgan. There is no doubt but Morgan's whole force will be captured."

A Louisville despatch says:

"Morgan is reported hemmed in about twenty miles west of Gallipolis, and it is thought he will now be captured."

"CLEVELAND, July 20.—Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio yesterday near Cooleyville, but was prevented by gunboats. 150 rebels were drowned and 1000 captured. Among the prisoners were Col. Ward, Col. Dick Morgan. Balance of the men scattered among the hills.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Our forces are continually capturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured near Pomeroy at 7 P. M. Morgan, with 1000 men, turned back, and is moving towards Gallipolis, closely followed by our forces.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 15th, says that parties from Helena represent that Gen. Blunt has captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners.

A Retaliation Threat.—The Times has the following paragraph: "Word has been sent to the rebel Government that if Captains Sawyer and Flynn, now held in close confinement in Richmond, are executed in retaliation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt Winder, now in our hands, shall suffer a like fate. Lee and Winder are now held in close confinement in a casemate of Fortress Monroe."

[It may perhaps be well enough (says the Richmond Examiner) for the Lincoln Government to recollect that we hold about six hundred officers in our hands, including several Brigadier Generals.

The paragraph itself is a gross perversion of facts. Sawyer and Flynn were not drawn for the alleged spies who were hung; they were drawn in retaliation for the shooting of two Confederate recruiting officers.]

Why Gen. Lee Retreated.—An artillery officer writes an account of the Gettysburg fight which is published in the Whig. Having exhausted his ammunition, he says:—

I applied at once for ordnance to the division and corps trains, but to my astonishment found that the ammunition of the whole army had been exhausted—there not being twelve rounds for each cannon in the army. The supply of small arm ammunition was very low—this was told me in great secrecy by leading ordnance officers. Gen. Lee set out with only 120 rounds for each infantryman in the army, thinking he could march through Meade's forces and capture as much as he needed; but what an unfortunate mistake! On this account, alone, he has been compelled to fall back. If the enemy had known this and attacked and pursued him, instead of falling back themselves, they could have annihilated our army. Now our men are in glorious spirits, feeling that they have inflicted more injury upon the foe than they have suffered.

Immense supplies of ammunition have been brought over to-day and yesterday from Winchester, and the whole army is in favor of fighting upon Northern soil, and are confiednt they can whip the enemy in a fair fight. The impression is we will not cross the river, but Lee may be compelled to do so by demonstrations in his rear from Harper's Ferry, on the South side of the Potomac.

Yankee Loss at Charleston.—Gen. Beauregard reports the enemy's loss in the last battle at 2000. Nearly 800, he says, were buried by our men.

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest,* dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

The two year Treasury Notes dated July 25, 1861, may be funded in 8 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 10 years, if presented on or before the 31st July 1863.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st July 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter. W. C. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

WAR NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—There seems now to be a general concurrence in the opinion that the Yankees have crossed the Potomac on both sides of the Blue Ridge in considerable force. A gentleman who left Charlestown on Saturday says a heavy force of the enemy was near that point, having crossed at Harper's Ferry and Shepardstown. The main body of Meade's army, however, are understood to have crossed at Berlin and Leesburg, and are operating on the eastern side of the mountain, with a view, doubtless, of throwing their columns between our army and Richmond.

Richmond Dispatch, 23d.

WINCHESTER, July 22.—Gen. Edward Johnson had a skirmish with the enemy five miles below Martinsburg on Monday evening—our loss, none; the enemy's two killed and seven wounded. Yankee General Kelley, who was advancing with 15,000 men, fell back rapidly to Hancock.

From Mississippi.—MORTON, July 22.—Our army is in permanent camp at Strong River. Grant is reported to be shipping troops down the Mississippi for the purpose of attacking Mobile. Gen Hardee has arrived and takes command under Johnston. Pemberton's corps will be organized immediately and placed in the field.

MORTON, MISS., July 23.—A citizen who has just come out of Jackson, states that the yankees have totally destroyed that city. The State House was blown up. There is none of the enemy this side of Pearl River. The Mississippi troops are deserting in large numbers.

More Raids Anticipated.—ATLANTA, July 23.—We have authentic information that Rosecranz is organizing a formidable cavalry force to attack Atlanta, and make raids on the North Western and Georgia Rail Road, in Alabama.

The late Raid on the W. & W. Road.—The yankees burned at Rocky Mount 5000 bales of cotton belonging to various persons, Battle's Cotton Factory, the depot building, and the railroad bridge on Tar River, a most substantial structure, some 300 yards in length. The Raleigh Journal learns also, that "they entered private dwellings, broke open bureaus and drawers, stole clothing, petty trinkets and jewelry, in one case known to our informant, taking forcibly from a lady's finger her wedding and other rings. Our informant's (W. H. Pope) house, amongst those which suffered, was entered and completely ransacked. They took his bed clothing, his own and family's personal clothing, including *children's* clothing, and even took the tooth-brushes of the family. In addition to all this they robbed him of bonds and money to the amount of $20,000. The yankees also burned the stables and barns of Mr. W. W. Parker, and robbed him of money and bonds to the amount of $70,000, destroying 30 bales of cotton belonging to him and absolutely stealing his buggy. A number of negroes were carried off, Mr. Kelly Lewis losing 7. Iris Petway had 1 negro taken from him, also 3 horses, and had his gin house burned. We learn that every gin house between Rocky Mount and Tarboro', with two exceptions, has been laid in ashes."

The mail train for Wilmington had passed half an hour before the raiders appeared at Rocky Mount, but the train on the Tarboro branch was taken and destroyed, and with it 2 car loads of ammunition and 30,000 lbs. of bacon. The W. & W. R. track was torn up for a mile or two. The travel on the road was resumed on the 23d, Tar river being pontoon-bridged.

At Tarboro the yankees destroyed the railroad bridge, the town hall and jail. Private dwellings fared here as they did at Rocky Mount.

The raiders have gone back to Newbern. They had several skirmishes on the way, in which they lost, killed, wounded and prisoners, 40 to 50. It is also said that 150 negroes escaped from them, and that others were re-captured with much other plunder.

From Europe.—The only items of interest by the late steamer relate to intervention. They are:

VIENNA, July 2.—The General Correspondez says: A communication has been received from Paris, which *asserts in the most positive terms that the Emperor of the French has irrevocably determined upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.* Before carrying out the resolution, however, the French Cabinet will again invite the Northern States to agree to an armistice, but the invitation will be couched in *so decisive a form,* that the Washington Cabinet must either accept or reject it. In the former case, the recognition of the independence of the South will at once follow, *even without the co-operation of England.* Napoleon III still hopes, however, that despite the explanation already given in Parliament, the British Government may yet be induced to give support to France at least as far as an armistice is concerned.

The French Emperor's Views.—The New York Herald's Paris correspondent writes:—

"The Moniteur, the official Journal, contains the following:—

"The journals have given publicity to an incident which occurred in the British House of Commons during the session of Tuesday last, on the occasion of the proposition of Mr. Roebuck. A few explanations will suffice to dissipate the misunderstanding to which this incident has given place. Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay visited Fontainebleau for the purpose of *persuading the Emperor* to make an official movement at London for the recognition of the Southern States, as, in their opinion, this recognition would put an end to the struggle which overwhelms with blood the United States. The Emperor expressed to them his desire to see peace established in those territories, but observed to them that the proposition of mediation addressed to London in the month of October last not having been agreed to by England, he did not think it his duty to make a new one before he was sure of its acceptance; that nevertheless the Ambassador of France at London would receive instructions to sound the intentions of Lord Palmerston upon this point, and to give him to understand that if the English Cabinet believed that the recognition of the South would put an end to the war the Emperor would be disposed to follow it in this direction. All impartial men will see by this simple statement that the Emperor has not endeavored, as certain sheets pretend, to influence the British Parliament by means of two of its members, and that everything was limited to frank explanations, exchanged in an interview which his Majesty had no reason to refuse."

"The secessionists here consider this document as a decided expression of opinion on the part of the French government in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and now assert that this will take place in the course of a month. Mr. Slidell, who has returned from England, is said to have freely expressed this opinion. That the statement contains the expression of a disposition on the part of the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy seems to be the opinion of all the journals which have remarked upon it."

Condition of the Wounded Rebels at Gettysburg.—WASHINGTON, July 19.—Agents of States charged with the care of the wounded come hither from the field of Gettysburg, and state that thousands of rebel wounded are yet unprovided with shelter or surgical treatment. This is accounted for from the fact that our surgeons have gone with General Meade's army. It is also stated that the War Department declines to call out volunteer surgeons from the Northern cities.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1863.

"Aid and Comfort to the Yankees."—The Wilmington Journal copies, without rebuke or dissent, and in such a connexion as apparently to endorse its assertions, an extract from a yankee letter purporting to have been written at Newbern, June 30th, containing the following paragraph:—

"An elaborate article appeared in the Raleigh Standard on the 28d, believed to be from the pen of the Hon. W. A. Graham, denying the right of Secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, exclaiming against the propriety of and any just cause for the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate States."

We did not read the article alluded to, and therefore do not know (or indeed believe) that its contents justified the above description of it; but one of us happening to be in Raleigh when it appeared, learned beyond all question that it was written by a different person from Gov. Graham, who does not reside near Gov. Graham, and who, if he wrote what is attributed to him by this Newbern writer, evidently did not express Gov Graham's sentiments.

We would repectfully call the Journal's attention to a view of this matter which may not have occurred to that paper. The Journal some time ago stated that the yankee blockaders off our coast managed to procure copies of that paper regularly, as no doubt they do. Well, in that paper of the 20th inst they find it stated, without a word of contradiction or doubt, that Gov. Graham is the author of an article "affirming the right of coercion by the Federal government," &c. &c. They know that Gov. Graham is a Senator elect from the State of North Carolina, who will take his seat as such next Winter. They take it for granted that he was elected by a Legislature which also "affirmed the right of coercion," and that, as he was admitted by the Journal to have taken the trouble to write "an elaborate article" expressing such views, he will of course be prepared to carry them out in Congress. Does not the Journal see how vastly this view (this false view as we know it to be) must encourage the yankees to prosecute the war? (to say nothing of the irreparable injury it does to North Carolina in the eyes of her sister States, who are only too glad, apparently, to seize upon the miserable party and personal squabbles of North Carolina papers to depreciate her character and slander her action.) In our opinion, the indiscretions of North Carolina papers, in libeling such men as Gov. Graham and many others that might be named, have been the *sole cause* of the notion that prevails at the North and to some degree in our sister States, of the existence of a strong Union party in this State.

As to Gov. Graham and this particular statement in the Newbern letter, every North Carolinian must know that such views as are there attributed to him are utterly inconsistent with his whole course. He was a member of the Convention, and in signing the Ordinance of separation put his name to the solemn declaration that there *is* "just cause for the pending assaults against the Union," and has since devoted five sons to the maintenance of that declaration, and in and out of the Legislature has done all that a patriotic citizen could do to sustain the cause, at the same time that he has been properly jealous to guard the civil rights of the State against any undue encroachment of the military.

We submit to the Journal, that a moment's reflection would have shown it that there was no reason and no excuse for permitting its columns to sanction such imputations against one of the first men in the State and in the Confederacy. And further, that it owes it to its home readers to exonerate Gov. Graham from the charge made against him by the enemy, which ought to have been scouted (instead of being welcomed) because it *was* made by the enemy without reason and for a sinister purpose. Further still, that it owes it to its yankee readers among the blockaders to let *them* know that Gov. Graham not only did not write the "elaborate article" in question, but, as his whole course shews, does not concur in its views.

If we could hope to have any influence with the North Carolina press, we would implore it to have done with this insane war upon themselves and our own citizens, and turn all its batteries against the common enemy. We have quite enough to do to vanquish *him*, and need for that purpose *all* our men, of all old parties. We cannot afford to kill off any one of them, from Gov. Graham down.

The 26th Regiment.—We have heretofore published the lists of casualties in three of the companies of this Regiment at Gettysburg. To-day we complete the list with the other seven companies. The result has few parallels in the world's history. Out of 750 men who went into the battle, less than 100 came out unharmed, 86 killed, 483 wounded, and 87 missing—the missing being, in the language of their lamented General, Pettigrew, "on the battle-field and in the hospital" The world-renowned charge at Balaklava was not more daring than that of the 26th, when, as the same General says, "it drove three and we have every reason to believe five regiments out of the woods with a gallantry unsurpassed." Balaklava was less fatal to the 600 than Gettysburg to the 750. The Spartans who followed and fell with Leonidas at Thermophylæ only excelled these brave North Carolinians in the proportion of the killed, not in the devotion to their country which made them fearlessly meet wounds and death for her sake. History has immoralized the Spartans, and History will immortalize the 26th North Carolina Regiment, unless she uses the pen of some imitator of the yankee bookmakers, who could see valor and virtue only in their own base section

Parents and friends at home cannot but mourn the death and mutilation of these, their "bravest and best;" but death and disaster must visit us all, and how glorious to meet them in the discharge of duty to one's self, family, friends and country, in the effort to save these all from a fate worse than that which ever befel a people—from the unrestrained power of the fanatical people who have committed every outrage upon us that malignity could suggest. With much to deplore, there is also much to console. Let the survivors mingle these consolations with their tears.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest!"

The Right sort of Spirit.—An old friend and subscriber, writing to us from Georgia, who says he had a son in Hood's division at the Gettysburg battles, from whom he had not heard since the battles, adds:—

"The few reverses we have lately experienced, although I think temporary and more imaginary than real, have I regret to say caused many to despond and fear the worst. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson is what every one expected when New Orleans fell; and had no attempt been made to defend them, they would not have been considered of any importance, and no "star spangled banner" 4th July glory would have accrued to the yankees from their fall. It is true we have been considerably damaged of late, but when we contrast our present condition with that of almost any previous period of the war, and see what we have accomplished with nothing to start from but the soil upon which we stood, I think we have not only no cause for despondency, but abundant reason to look forward with a cheerful confidence, God being our helper, as in the past, to the achievement of our Independence and deliverance from *all association* with "Plymouth Rock" and its foul, meddling, puritanical, abolition offspring."

This is good sense. It is in strong and happy contrast to the miserable croaking which some people, and especially some who are out of the army, indulge in. We have been in worse straits than the present; but whether victory or defeat befall, we cannot afford to despond, and should be ashamed to despond so long as our troops in the field do not. They set a glorious example of confidence, and courage, and endurance.

Supposed Slander of North Carolina Troops.—Some feeling has been produced here and elsewhere in this State by a long article in the Richmond Enquirer of the 22d from its special correspondent "A," in which it is supposed that Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade of North Carolina troops are represented as "scattered all over the plain, in utmost confusion, broken, flying, apparently panic stricken, to the rear." This would be a monstrous slander upon such men as composed Pettigrew's Brigade, including the almost annihilated 26th regiment, if it were true that the writer spoke of them. But he spoke of Pettigrew's *Division*, not his *Brigade*. After Maj. Gen. Heth was wounded, Brig. Gen. Pettigrew, as next in rank, took command of the Division, which comprised several Brigades, including, indeed, Pettigrew's own, but also some from other States. Whether any imputation was intended by this nameless writer upon the North Carolinians, we know not. But if so, the world will prefer to credit Gen. Pettigrew himself, (the soul of honor,) who, writing to Gov. Vance, after a eulogium upon the 26th such as few regiments ever received or deserved, says of the whole Brigade, "you may tell all friends to be proud of them, for they deserve it."

Besides the casualties in the 26th Reg't, we publish to-day those in the 52d, and have received those in the 47th, but are compelled to defer them till our next. In these three of the six Reg'ts that compose Pettigrew's Brigade of North Carolinians, the aggregate of casualties is 1290. No one, not even a Virginia correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, will be likely to assert that a Brigade that suffered as this did, failed manfully to perform its duty.

We have not yet heard from the 11th and 42d Reg'ts. The 44th, the sixth Reg't of Pettigrew's Brigade, was on duty near Richmond at the time of the Gettysburg battles.

This writer, "A," praises Pickett (a Virginian) to the skies, and charges upon Maj. Gen. Anderson that on the first day he stood idly by for three hours, with seven or eight thousand men, in sight of a battle, when, if he had moved up to the support of Heth and Pender, "the whole yankee army would have been destroyed." He says also, that Posey's Mississippi Brigade, and Mahone's Virginia Brigade, both belonging to Anderson's Division, stood idle on the second day, in sight of the battle, and thus lost that day also. We are not disposed to place any confidence in these stories.

Improving.—"Personne," the army correspondent of the Charleston Courier, gave a long account, (which we copied on Thursday,) of the victory at Battery Wagner, in the last paragraph of which alone was North Carolina mentioned, though her troops composed more than half of the whole force placed there to defend that important point, and though one regiment of them had lost more than half of all the killed and wounded. But "Personne" is improving. In a subsequent long account (the third) he actually mentions the North Carolina Troops five times, and tells how the 51st, its officers and men generally, "behaved with great steadiness and gallantry;" how they and the South Carolina Battalion "handsomely repelled" the enemy's attack on that part of the Battery at which they were stationed, and how, when volunteers were called for to dislodge the portion of the enemy who had gained a foothold within the Battery, Major McDonald [of this town] and a portion of the 51st responded.

Hurrah! we say. It is really refreshing to see that our chivalric neighbors not only put their most important post (and therefore the post of danger and of honor) in the charge mainly of North Carolinians, but also have summoned grace to give a very *tardy* admission to the fact that they did their duty handsomely and thus saved the key to Charleston.

It is true, however, that somebody complains through the Wilmington Journal that Gen. Clingman was not allowed to command his own Brigade, but that his Reg'ts were separated and part placed under one and part under another officer who were of inferior rank to his. But what of that? The men in command knew whom to trust to do the fighting, even though they do monopolize the honors of command.

Retaliation.—The reader will see that the Northern papers state that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder are to be executed in case the two yankee Captains now under sentence of death at Richmond are hanged. The circumstances are, that two Confederate Captains were captured in Kentucky while openly recruiting men in that State, and were hanged. This act called for retaliation, and the two yankee Captains were selected by lot Whether our government will regard this present yankee threat, we cannot tell. It is a most deplorable thing to contemplate the probable results of the system—each instance of hanging serving as a justification for another, till every captured officer in turn shall have been executed. But what alternative have we? If we admit that an officer can be hanged for recruiting in Kentucky, so in Tennessee, Virginia, or any other State, for Lincoln claims that they are all parts of the United States It is a horrid business, but our government is not to blame.

The Florida and her noble Commander, Captain Maffitt.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Capt. J. N. Maffitt, of the Confederate Steamer Florida, to his children in this place. It is dated "Pernambuco, Brazil, May 13th, 1863." The letter is a model of beauty in expressions of affection for his children; but we have no right to copy that part. The following extracts are of general interest:

"I am very well, and very, *very* busy. Last night I saw a gentleman who, ten days ago, dined on board the Alabama with Eugene; he was then very well, and in high spirits, having just received letters from you all, at *home*, by an English Barque

"I feel happy to tell you that the Florida has been doing a fierce business: up to May 11th she has destroyed $9,700,000 of yankee commerce, and eluded thirteen Federal men-of-war sent to destroy her and the Alabama.

"The Florida and Alabama destroyed ten of the enemy's largest vessels April 22d, within sixty miles of each other, but up to May 13 have not met. Regards to Mr Hale, and ask him please to mention, (as it may quiet much anxiety,) that up to this date *all* are well on *both* vessels.

"I cannot write what my plans are—the duty is very *terrible* upon one's mental and physical ability; but I am doing all in my power for the benefit of the Confederacy Dare not write more. I embrace you all, my dear children. May God bless you, and ere long unite us in peace and prosperity."

An Observing Yankee.—When the yankee General, Neal Dow, (formerly a Temperance leader in Maine and lately a notorious robber in Mississippi;) was passing along the North Carolina railroad to take up his quarters in the Libby prison at Richmond, he remarked to a crowd in the cars that he had been taught to believe that there was a strong Union party in the South; but in passing from near New Orleans, where he was captured, to the heart of North Carolina, he had not seen the first Union man!

Another.—Vallandigham, in his address to the people of Ohio, accepting the nomination for Governor, says:

"Traveling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one-half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman or child who were not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle."

The Late Gen. Pettigrew.—The body of this distinguished and lamented officer was interred at Raleigh on Friday last, with every mark of military and civic honors

Died.—Private J. Henderson, Co. F, 51st N. Carolina Reg't, the only soldier so far as we can learn who received a bayonet wound in the late fights, died Tuesday night.—*Char. Courier.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Bivouac 52d N. C. Troops,
12 miles from Winchester, Va., July 17, 1863.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: I enclose you a list of the casualties in the 52d N C Troops, Pettigrew's Brigade, in the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., on the 1st and 3d days of July 1863, knowing that the friends of the regiment will be anxious to hear from us. I have no doubt but what a greater portion of those reported missing have been wounded and taken prisoners, as the enemy held the field on the 3d day's fight. I am pained to inform you that our noble Pettigrew was mortally wounded in a skirmish with the yankee cavalry on the 14th inst., and died this morning.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN H. ROBINSON,
Adj't 52d N. C. T.

List of Casualties in the 52d N. C. T., at the battles of Gettysburg, Pa, 1st and 3d July 1863.

Field and Staff—Col Jas K Marshall, killed; Lt Col M A Parks, wounded; Maj Jno Q Richardson, missing; Serg't Major R G Barnes, wounded.

Co A—Killed: 1st Lt J M Cook, Sergt M Goodson, C Hager, T J Poteet. Wounded: Capt J M Alexander, Lt A F Hurley, Sergts A F Smith, T A Flemming, Corp G A Micenheimer, W H Bloom, J W Bloom, G R Nesbitt, J H Wallice, J McMiller, J M Micenheimer, M C Walter, J Page, W Rice. Missing: G C Bloom, A J Blackwelder, C M Blackwelder, T Barnhardt, J N Brown, W Eudy, J F Hamilton, R W Johnston, M W Smith, J Stancil.

B—Killed: John Medley, J M Pressnall. Wounded: Lt Jas W Huske, Sergt A W Hall, Corpl Franklin Luther, A L Yates, W Hammond, T A Grissom, K Bolen, P G Murray, J Reaves, W Hoover, S Williams, T S Kearnes, J Callicott, M Nelson, J M Trotter. Missing: Sergt T W Ledwell, W B Scott, L Smith, James King.

C—Killed: Lieut J C Warren. Wounded: Capt Geo Gilliam, Sergt J J Floyd, Corpl D Trottman, J Ellis. Missing: Sergts C M Hayes, A Ward, D Savage, Corpls C Blanchard and T Matthews, J B Rawls, J Eure, L Carter, E Blanchard, M Bryant, E Baker, J Hoffler, J Lee, R Lassiter, W Spruell, J P Hyatt, W Walker, J Jones.

D—Killed: J Leeman, J H Hancock, J Davis, J Landers, R George, W Brown. Wounded: Capt L R Gibson, Sgts P James, A C Maurice, Corpls J White, J Allen, Privates T Hopkins, S Zigler, W Walls, W Liggon. Missing: Privates D Cape, B F Cofer, R W Davis, L L Gibson, —— Landers, G Tuttle, D Westmoreland, B Zigler, Lt J H Nelson, Sgts J Nelson and S Cross.

E—Wounded: Capt B F Little, Lts M S Austin, M R McDonald, Sgts T R Capel, F Gibson, Corpls S Crouch, D Gay, Privates B Hinson, W Shankle, B M Thomas, S McDonald, W D Patterson. Missing: Sgts J W Ewing, J Nichols, Corpl J V Wade, Privates W F Sandford, R C Webb, J L Webb, J Strickland, J Maner, L McKay, G Swink, W Thrower, T Woodward, R Thomas, W F Roper, J Hastey, A Driggers, G H Harvel, C Robinson, W R Covington, W Moore.

F—Killed: Sgt E R Vancy, Privates M H Handy, W E Hutcherson. Wounded: Lts J J Parlier, J G Hall, Sgts W A Foster, W A Hall, Privates W H Church, D W Bullis, J F Johnston, Jas Watts, W Smithey, N C Hall, Jno Evans, H Warren, J M Darnell, A Abshire, Z F Lundy. Missing: Corpl J A Mock, Privates A Anderson, M H Sebastian, F Williams, Jno Williams, J E Hendry, W M Harris, J Kilby, A B Vuncanon, D M Hall, J F Handy, R F Warren, M G Parks, Jesse Summerlin, Jesse Havner.

G—Killed: Capt J M Kincaid, Privates J F Caldwell, J V Edwards, J F Goodson, J H Howard, W F Mundy, Geo Nixon, Jno C Robinson, J S Wilkerson, Jno Thompson. Wounded: Wm Howard, J M Nixon, T L Ried, J H Ried, W H Smith, W A Prim, H Brotherton, L Dellinger, J F Mundy, M Abernathy, Corpl J T Norwood. Missing: Sgts W D Thompson, T B Thompson, Jno F Little, Corpls R J Sifford, J B Robinson, Privates D A Abernathy, J P Crawford, Jeff Gant, A M Hager, A Nixon, F Nixon, C Russell, W H Sifford, D G Thompson, M Hayer.

H—Wounded: Capt E Erson, Lts L Dellinger, W R Arent, Corpls J C Dellinger, R A McCorkle, Privates W Abernathy, W Carpenter, Isaac Dellinger, L Arney, Wesley Hovis, Jno Lewing, J S Lacey, E M Lynch, T J Saunders, D A Summey, H M Summerow. Missing: Sgt J C McCaul, Corpl R M Helderman, Privates J F Bynum, W Bynum, M Caldwell, D Eddleman, C Hope, A Goodson, M Hovis, W Lewing, Jas Saunders, D F Summerow, C W Stroup, M Thompson, J A Weathers, F W Stewart.

I—Killed: Capt Jno C McCain, Private J H Rodgers. Wounded: Privates Geo Crowell, G W Louder, J A Marbry, J Melton, J C McKinnis, N F Pence. Missing: Lt W Randle, Sgts B K Crowell, R Harris, Corpl W D A Mason, Privates J M Austin, H H Barringer, J G Bird, T K Colson, J A Crepps, E P DeBerry, C Dry, G A Dry, E Fry, A Hatley, J T Ivey, J A Kendall, P S Kirk, J A Lanier, E A J Littleton, W P Lowder, E Morton, M Morgan, R Morris, H Pence, J Perry, J C Pickler, J A Poplin, S Sell, Jacob Sell, John Sell, D A Sides, J W Shankle, N Shaver, E M Smith, R K Smith, R N Thompson, W R Upchurch, J R Waller.

K—Killed: Capt A C Blackburn, Sgt W P Dawson, Privates J W McKnight, D Westmoreland. Wounded: Sgt G E Clayton, Corpl L F Elliott, Privates H Davis, Jno Pendry, J E Pegram, J T Jones, J Johnston, W H Johnston, E Hoover, A Transon, S Hampton. Missing: Sgt T Pratt, Corpls T R Dull, W Pratt, Privates H R Bowen, T Parham, L Elliott, L F Hardgrove, S Livengood, H H Moore, A R Merritt, T J Micky, M S Padgett, J E Pegram, J W Starbuck, J H Shonse, E W Sams, W P Snipes, E L Hines, Thos Yates, H Dull, G Dull.

Killed 33, wounded 114, missing 169. Total 316.

Army Northern Va, July 7, 1863.

List of killed and wounded in Co. H, 30th N C Reg't, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Killed: Private L M Wicker. Wounded: Lieut A H Brown, flesh in thigh; Corpl J J Hight in leg; Privates Thos Wicker in arm; D P Morris, in shoulder; Wm McAuley in heel; J W Lawrence in hip. Missing: Corpl A S Brown, Privates Wm Utley and Nathan Matthews.

J. J. WICKER, Capt. Comd'g.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Sullivan's Island, S. C., July 23d, 1863.

We are still on Sullivan's Island, waiting our turn to go over to Morris Island again The arrangement is that the Garrison is relieved every few days with a fresh command, which is very essential, as no set of men could stand it longer than five or six days. I suppose Gen. Taliaferro's official report will be published soon, which I hope you will copy.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Chapel Hill, 22d July, 1862.

A very melancholy addition may now be made to the instances of mortality among the *distingues* of the Class of University Graduates for 1860 given in your paper a short time since. Three of the eight who received the first distinction—Battle, Wilson and Wooster—were then in the grave. Iowa Royster, who delivered the Salutatory Oration in a manner that attracted universal attention, is among the slain at Gettysburg. He was appointed Tutor of Rhetoric and Elocution immediately on his graduation, and held the office at the time of his death. George P. Bryan, another of the eight, appointed Tutor at the same time with Lieut. Royster and holding the same rank in the cavalry, you will remember was recently wounded and is now a prisoner. Lieut. Thomas W. Cooper of Bertie, who received the second distinction, and Major Joseph H. Saunders of the 38th Reg't, repose with Royster on the same fatal field of Gettysburg. They were all brave men, and there is no one of them whose memory will not be cherished by the surviving members of the class, as mentally and morally worthy of confidence and esteem. Maj. Saunders was the son of the Rev. Joseph H Saunders, who 40 years ago was Tutor of Ancient Languages in this Institution, and grandson of the late venerable Simmons J. Baker, M. D., for so many years one of our most efficient Trustees. The son was in all respects worthy of his lineage. He volunteered and served as a private in Capt. Ashe's Chapel Hill company in the Bethel Reg't, and rose by successive promotions to the rank he held at the time of his death. He was regarded by all who knew him, not merely as a brave man and a gentleman, but an officer of unusual promise.

The victims sacrificed upon the altar of the country from the University, are, in proportion to numbers, not greater than from the village. With respect to both, it is the universal remark, that the most promising young men are among the slain. Full particulars have not yet reached us, and what melancholy tidings may be in reserve we do not know. We do know, however, that ten mothers deplore the loss of gallant sons, and that four others are in the agony of suspense in relation to the fate of wounded prisoners. Capt. Fletcher Freeland, who commanded the Chapel Hill company, was slightly wounded and has returned to his family. His three Lieutenants, John H. McDade, (a graduate of the University,) James W. Williams and Nathaniel B. Tinney, Sergeant Wm Whitted, Corporal Spencer Durham, and private Wm Sugg, were killed. Besides Maj. Saunders, mentioned above, Capt. John H. Whitaker, another of our graduates, son of Col. Spier Whitaker of this place, was killed at Fairfax a few days since. Lieut. Wm. N. Mickle, of the 37th Reg't, fell by the side of Royster at Gettysburg. Capt. Edward Graham Morrow and Lieut. Lewis Battle of the 28th, and Garland Ryan of Captain Freeland's company, are wounded and prisoners. Capt. W. M. Potter, James Campbell, John Campbell, Wesley Harwood, Gabriel Johnston, and Edward Martin, privates, are the only villagers known as yet to have passed unharmed through these dreadful conflicts.

FROM THE NORTH.

The following items are from the Baltimore American of the 21st:—

Cavalry Fight on the Potomac.—On last Friday the yankee Gen. Gregg attempted to make a sweeping raid on the rear of Lee's army. Between Shepardstown and Martinsburg he came up with Stuart's cavalry, and, after a severe engagement of several hours, Gregg was driven back and forced to recross the Potomac.

Reported Capture of Morgan's Expedition while attempting to cross the River.—It appears that Morgan attempted to cross the Ohio river near Cooleyville, but was prevented by the gunboats—losing, the account says, 150 by killed and drowning, and 1000 taken prisoners. Morgan finding himself surrounded, broke up his force into detachments and attempted to strike for different crossings of the river. They were being pursued by the yankee force. Some 300 of Morgan's men are said to have safely crossed the river at Beallsville to the Virginia shore, compelling the citizens to ferry them across. The remainder of Morgan's force, the yankees claim, were being overtaken and pursued.

The Attack on Charleston.—The New York Albion has been informed, through some source, which is said to be neither Federal nor Confederate, that the monitors in the recent attack on Battery Wagner "did not altogether realize the fond expectations entertained in their behalf." "They pounded away," says the Albion, "very vigorously on the first day; a heavy sea on the following one kept them aloof, but their fire, when brought again into action, is said to have been feeble and wild, and it is added that they have been withdrawn." The Albion then asks very significantly: "Were they damaged? Had their ponderous turrets become unmanageable? We cannot say."

Later.—Richmond, July 25.—The New York Herald of the 22d says that the defeat of Morgan in Ohio is confirmed. The remainder of his troops, not previously captured, surrendered on Monday. Morgan was defeated with a small squad. All the prisoners, 2,500—were exchanged in Cincinnati on Tuesday.

In New York on the 21st inst., the wall of the Eighteenth Ward Station house, burned during the riot, fell upon a number of people, mostly children, picking up wood and coal from the ruins. Twenty-five to forty people were buried in the ruins. Eleven bodies have been recovered.

The 55th Massachusetts Regiment of negroes embarked on the 21st inst., from Boston, for Newbern.

The mob attacked the Railroad Station on Staten Island on Monday night. Several were killed and thirty taken prisoners by Hawkins' Zouaves. Two of the latter were killed.

Foreign.—The Anglo Saxon has arrived at Halifax from England. The American question was widely discussed both by the papers and in Parliament. Palmerston requested Roebuck to drop the discussion of recognition, as it was not desirable to resume it, or to bind the Government in its future action.

The Herald says it is assured that the Emperor of the French Government will order the newly constructed Government of Mexico to recognize the South, and make such treaties as may be mutually beneficial.

From Mississippi.—Morton, July 24.—An officer from Vicksburg says that McPherson's entire corps left that place on the 21st bound up the river. Their officers stated that they were going to Richmond. Transports from above are constantly arriving. Nearly all the rolling stock and cannon have been sent up to Granada and consequently saved.

The enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday evening. Wirt Adams' cavalry dashed in and captured a few stragglers. Canton was also evacuated.

Grant's entire army has gone to Vicksburg. They have entirely devastated the country through which they passed.

Our cavalry captured forty robbers, with a Lieut., who were sacking houses. The attempt to blow up the State House failed, although it was badly damaged.

Our cavalry are pursuing them. They have destroyed all the machine shops, rolling stock, cannon and road between there and Jackson.

Mobile will no doubt be the next point attacked.

From Northern Virginia.—From the scene of army operations on the Northern border we have nothing new except a report which comes from Winchester, that the Federal forces are in possession of Snicker's Gap, in the Blue Ridge. This gap is the lowest one in the range of mountains through which a road passes practicable for army purposes. It is some 20 miles above Harper's Ferry. Through this gap passes the main road from Winchester to Alexandria and Washington city.

What the movements are, or where the location of Gen. Lee's forces, we are not advised. It is by no means improbable, however, that they occupy a position to meet any attempts of the enemy to obstruct their line of communication. The occupation of Snicker's Gap, and the ferry at that point, will be of little consequence if Gen. Lee designs crossing the mountains. He will perhaps take the Front Royal route and fall back on the same roads over which the main body of his troops advanced, crossing the mountains at Ashby's or Chester Gaps. But we have yet no evidence that Gen. Lee regards a further retrograde movement as necessary. It may be that he will await the movements of his opponents, and, if possible to draw them into it, give them battle in the Lower Valley.—*Rich'd Dispatch*

Richmond, July 24.—Where the army of Gen. Lee is, or what they are about, is unknown to the people or press of the Confederate States. But if Meade has ventured across the Potomac, and is pushing along its Eastern base, towards Richmond, we think it highly probable that he will reach this city and find quarters in the Libby.—*Enquirer.*

The Yankee Raid.—Goldsboro', July 24.—One hundred and sixty negroes recaptured, and twelve yankees, prisoners, arrived here this morning. Some negro children were drowned by the yankees while crossing Otto Creek.

Death of Gen. Bowen.—Gainesville, July 23.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:* Maj. Gen. J. S. Bowen died of dysentery on the 16th, between Raymond and Clinton. The service has lost one of the ablest and most gallant officers.

J. C. Pemberton, Lt. Gen.

An Incident.—An officer who escaped from Port Hudson at the time of the surrender, describing to the Mobile Advertiser one of the assaults on that place, says:

"On the left the attack was made by a brigade of negroes, comprising about three regiments, together with the same force of white Yankees, across a bridge which had been built over Sandy Creek on the night of the 25th. This force was thrown against the 39th Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col Shelby. About 500 negroes in front advanced at double-quick within 150 yards of the works, when the artillery on the river bluff and two light pieces on Col. Shelby's left opened on them, at the same time they were received with volleys of musketry from five companies of the 39th. The negroes fled every way in perfect confusion, without firing a gun, probably carrying with them, in their panic flight, their sable comrades further in the rear, for the enemy themselves report that 600 of them perished. If this be so, they must have been shot down by the Yankees in the rear, for the execution we did upon them did not exceed 250; and, indeed, volleys of musketry were heard in the direction of their flight."

Crops in Montgomery County.—A subscriber writes from Harrisville:—

"Good seasons; corn crops never better. If the seasons hold out one month longer, more corn will be made in the county than ever before."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 27.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 00 to 1 05. Lard 1 10.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 75 to 1 50
Coffee—4 50 per lb. retail.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 45.
Cotton Yarn—$5 to $15 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $52 50, Super $50
Fodder 7 50 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 6 00. Wheat 8 00 to 9 00. Rye 6 00. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 25 to 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 20 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—1 75 to $2 at retail.
Salt $12 50 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 50.
Fayetteville Sheetings 70 to 1 45.
Spirits Turpentine 1 20 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool [illegible].
Corrected by [illegible]

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NO CA.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Lexington; the session to commence at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 18th day of August next.

This Annual Meeting is called at an earlier day in the year than usual, in order that it may precede the meeting of the National Educational Association to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, in the month of September; and it is to be hoped that the members of the body will consider it a duty to attend, if possible.

The Association has, by the blessings of Providence, been kept alive during this trying crisis, and has been made a means of great good to the State; and through its agency teachers and friends of education can do much for the independence and prosperity of the country.

This class of persons should set an example of unfaltering efforts in behalf of moral progress; and the accumulation of trials and difficulties should only stir them up to nobler strivings.

The delegates to the Association will be carried by the Railroads at half the usual fare, and will be entertained by the people of Lexington free of charge.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup't Common Schools of N. C.,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Recording Secretary Association,
W. J. PALMER,
Corresponding Secretary,
Executive Committee.

Deaths of Soldiers.—In New Hanover county, on the 15th inst., Mr. John C. McAllister, aged 21 years, private in Capt. Taylor's Artillery, at Wilmington.

On the 2d July, from wounds received in the battle near Gettysburg, Archibald J. Davis, of Franklin county, in the 25th year of his age, of the 32d N. C. regiment.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, in the battle of Gettysburg, Hamand H. Wilcox, a private in Co. H, 26th Reg't. Thus has fallen another one of our brave and noble comrades while fighting gallantly for the freedom and rights of his country. Scarcely 17 years had passed over his youthful head when he, being inspired by noble patriotism, seized his musket and went forth to share the fate of his fellow soldiers. Although he sleeps upon the far distant plains of Gettysburg, far away from his home and friends, he is not forgotten but will ever live fresh and bright in our memory. In his death we all feel that we have not only lost a true son of Carolina, but also a true friend, for he was loved and esteemed by all who knew him.

No shadow rest upon the place,
Where once thy footsteps roved,
Nor leaf nor blossom bears a trace
Of how thou was't beloved.
'Tis Heaven whence thy nature came,
Only calls its own.
I feel this earth could never be
The native home of one like thee.

A Friend.

MARRIED.

In Robeson County, on the 23d of July, by S. B. Rosier, Esq., Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. MERCER, a soldier of Capt. McBryde's company, 26th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARGARET MUSELWHITE, daughter of Hugh Muselwhite.

DIED.

Of Dyptheria, in this vicinity, on Friday the 24th inst., LOUISA, daughter of N. and W. J. Cowan, aged 2 years 3 months and 10 days. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

In Chatham county, 20th inst., JULIA, infant child of Donald and Julia McRae, aged 7 months.

LOUISA MINOR, daughter of John J. and Mary S. Minor, of Fayetteville, N. C., was born May 7th 1848, and died June 17th 1863.

It is said death loves a shining mark. Certainly in this case he has borne hence a trophy of inestimable worth. While she possessed social qualities which could not fail to attract attention, and draw closely to her those who knew her well, her cheerful obedience to parental authority and delight in ministering to the poor commend her to all as a model worthy of imitation. Although her religious impressions were immature—for she retained until death the artless simplicity of childhood—yet her devotions were marked with earnestness and fervor. And even the slightest deviation from the path of duty was always followed by instant and hearty penitence. And when the day of trial came it found her gentle spirit trusting in the blood of Christ for salvation. While suffering she was often heard praying devoutly, and at one time repeated the Lord's Prayer throughout. Growing weaker constantly, it became evident she must die. Her mother asked her, "Do you love the Saviour?" "Yes," was the artless reply. "Do you feel that your sins are pardoned?" She calmly answered "yes." She sweetly passed from earth away to be forever with the Lord.

A Friend.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

To the Voters of Moore County.

ALEXANDER KELLY, the former representative of this County in the Legislature, having resigned, the undersigned respectfully recommend the name of Capt. JAMES D. McIVER as a suitable person to represent the County in that capacity.

CITIZENS.

July 25. 45-2t

Furniture at Auction.

ON Tuesday next, I shall sell a lot of FURNITURE:
1 Cooking Stove, in order;
1 Table, Chairs, Clock;
Safe, Dishes, Plates, Tumblers, Carpet;
Bed Quilts, Bed, Bedstead and Furniture;
Pots, Kettles, Ovens, Spiders;
Books, Coffee Boilers, Axes;
Dish Covers, &c. JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 25, 1863. 1t

PRINTING PRESSES AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Peter J. Sinclair, May 30th, 1860, for the purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale the PRESSES and FIXTURES belonging to newspaper establishment, in the town of Fayetteville, known as the "North Carolinian." It will be sold privately if desirable, and on accommodating terms.

If not sold before, it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next.

GEO. W. WIGHTMAN, Trustee.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 25. 49-ts

LETHE ACADEMY.

THE Fall session will be opened on the 1st Monday of August 1863, under the charge of R. H. BROWN.

Rates of tuition, per session, $15 to $30.

Board can be had in the neighborhood at $15 to $20 per month.

The location is 7 miles North of Rockingham, Richmond county, N C.

July 25, 1863. 49 3tpd

60,000 Feet of Lumber wanted

immediately. Apply to JOSEPH OTTARBURG.

July 27, 1863 49-2tpd

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO boy who understands bricklaying and plastering in all their branches. Apply to

Rev. ROBT. C. SUTTON.

Pittsboro', July 21. 49-4tpd

Envelopes, Powder, Snuff, and

Writing Paper for sale by J. W. LETT.

July 15, 1863 46-4wi

Copperas for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

July 4. 43tf

THE DIXIE PRIMER,

FOR the Little Folks. A further supply at wholesale or retail by E. J. HALE & SONS.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. [illegible]

[illegible], Jan'y 14, 1863. [illegible]

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

Camp Holmes, N. C., July 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE with the proclamation of the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States *before enrollment* After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully, and with an unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. Mallett, Adjutant. 49-2w

NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following times and places, for the purpose of Registering the names and receiving the Taxes due from all persons embraced in the 5th Section of the Tax Act of the Confederate States, and also to procure returns of all other property the Taxes of which shall hereafter become due, as provided for in said Act, viz:

At Alfordsville, on Monday, August 3d, 1863.
At Thompson's on Tuesday, August 4th, 1863.
At Whitehouse on Wednesday, Aug. 5th.
At Sterling's Mills on Thursday, Aug. 6th.
At Sealey's on Friday, Aug. 7th.
At Back Swamp on Saturday, Aug. 8th.
At Lumberton on Tuesday, Aug. 11th.
At Wishart's on Wednesday, Aug. 12th.

Punctual attention is required as there are heavy penalties on those who neglect to list their property.

ALEX. McMILLAN, District Collector.

July 15, 1863. 49*2t

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

IN obedience to an order of the Confederate Court, all persons against whom decrees have been taken for money due to alien enemies at or before Spring Term, 1862, of said Court, are hereby notified that the interest on said several sums of money up to May 20th, 1863, is now due and ordered to be paid. I will attend at Asheboro' on Tuesday, Aug. 4th, next; at Pittsboro' on Monday, Aug. 10th, next; and at Carthage on Tuesday, Aug. 18th, next, for the purpose of receiving said interest. If not paid to me accordingly executions will be issued for the same and the costs in all cases in addition to the interest, will be collected out of the Defendants.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Receiver.

July 20, 1863. 49-6t

$50 REWARD.

TYSON CAGLE, a private in Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T., was detailed home for the purpose of purchasing a horse and instead of purchasing took my MARE on the night of the 7th of July. She is a bright bay, with black legs, a small star on her forehead, both shoulders hurt by the harness, 8 years old last spring. I will pay the above reward of Fifty dollars for information that will cause me to get said Mare. It is thought that he has made his way back to his Company with said mare. I hope the officials will not allow such property used in the Confederate service. My address is Auman's Hill, Montgomery Co., N. C.

JOHN HUSSEY.

July 20. 49*5tpd

Ral. Standard copy and send bill to advertiser.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from this place on the 12th inst., a negro boy JORDAN He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and has lost his front teeth. He went towards Pittsboro', and is possibly trying to escape to the yankees. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

S. G. WORTH.

Asheboro', N. C, July 20 49-2tpdi

WANTED.

TWO young soldiers belonging to the "Highland Boys," wish to procure for themselves partners for life. If there are any who feel inclined to change their state can do so by making immediate application at these Headquarters. We are by no means fastidious, except so far that any who may at any time have smiled upon "Gen. Hill's Exempts," or who have in any way given aid and comfort to such, need not apply, for their proposals will be promptly rejected. We care not for looks, wealth, accomplishments—though neither of these will be regarded an objection,—it is wives that we want and not dolls, nor purses, nor music boxes. Applications solicited at once by addressing TIM & BILL,

Co. G, 24th N. C. T., Ransom's Brigade.
Petersburg, Va.

July 22. 49-3tpd

800 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, making the Real Estate of my intestate, Neill G. McNeill, assets for the payment of debts, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the Monday of next September County Court of Cumberland, at 12 o'clock, M., the interest of my said intestate (being one half of the whole) in a certain Tract of LAND containing 800 acres, situated in Cumberland county, on Ashboy's Creek, near the Wilmington Road, joining David Murphy and others, about 11 miles from Fayetteville. The other half interest in said tract of land is owned by John McDonald, who has consented to a sale of his interest at the same time, so that the purchaser will procure an indefeasible title to the whole tract. Upon this tract are situated a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, both in good condition, and with a good run of custom One third of the tract consists of round timber—the remainder has been boxed and worked for two or three years.

Terms:—6 months credit with approved security, the title to be retained until payment. If preferred, cash received, and discount allowed.

At the same time and place, I will offer for sale a likely NEGRO BOY, aged about 14 years—on the same terms.

Persons desirous of viewing the land will call on the undersigned, or upon Mr. John McDonald who lives in the immediate neighborhood of the tract, either of whom will take pleasure in showing it.

HECTOR McNEILL,
Adm'r of Neill G. McNeill.

July 21, 1863. 48 ts

BLADEN COUNTY.

THE MAGISTRATES of Bladen are requested to meet at the Court House in Elizabeth Town on the first Monday in August next, punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M., on important County business. All matters of a private nature will be laid aside until the business of the County is disposed of.

R. S. GILLESPIE, Chm'n.

July 22, 1863. 48-3tpd

MEDICINES.

ALUM, BAL. COPAIBA, QUININE;
Castor Oil, Epsom Salts;
Blue Mass, Calomel, Ammonia;
Cream Tartar, Spts Nitre;
Chlor. Potass, Iod. Potass;
Opium, Camphor, Morphia;
Co. Syr. Sarsaparilla, Senna;
Norwood's Tinct. Vera Viride;
Nit. Silver, Elaterium;
Veratrine, Salicine, &c.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 18. 38tf

PAINTS AND DYES.

PRUSS. BLUE, UMBER,
Chrome Green, Verdigris;
Venetian Red, Sienna;
Chinese [illegible]

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 18. [illegible]

THE GREAT RIOT AT NEW YORK.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD, JULY 14.

Those among our citizens who have predicted that the conscription would be peaceably inaugurated, were deprived, by the events of yesterday, of their claims to seership. The masses who witnessed the proceedings incidental to the draft in the Ninth district on Saturday were jocular and passively inoffensive. The proceedings took place at a hall, No. 677, Third avenue, and the officers viewed the good-natured acquiescence of the spectators as an indication that the draft was popular; and before the concourse dispersed they announced that the wheel would revolve again yesterday morning, and make, at every revolution, a conscript.

But those who heard the scattered groups of laborers and mechanics, who congregated in different quarters on Saturday evening, and who canvassed unsparingly the conscription law, might have reasonably augured that a tumult was near at hand. Open threats of defiance to the law, and bitter maledictions on all who promulgated and enforced it, marked the discussions, and the threats resulted in a terrible sequel yesterday.

It was a significant fact that the audience who witnessed the drawings were composed exclusively of laborers and mechanics, who seemed unable to raise the amount required to exempt them from the conscription law. The district is densely populated with this class of our citizens.

On Saturday evening there was intense excitement in the neighborhood, and when the names of the conscripts were read there seemed to be a general determination to resist the law. The fact that nearly all the men drafted were laborers and mechanics added fuel to the flame. There was many a sad household on Sunday in the Twenty-second ward, where the names were read; and it must be stated, by way of an explanation of the extraordinary resistance which marked the draft, that the female relatives of the conscripts mingled their wildest denunciation against the conscription law, and thus gave the people a "cavalier" motive to enact the terrible scenes in the district and throughout the city.

Sunday closed peaceably. We have reason to believe that no organization was then formed to resist the draft. But when Monday came few of the sons of toil entered their workshops, and, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, a concourse of over twelve thousand, armed with various weapons —clubs, staves, pieces of steel, bars of iron, and cart rungs—appeared and proceeded to patrol the city.

It was well known that the draft was to be continued yesterday morning in the Ninth district. As the movements of the throng were not anticipated, no measures were taken to overcome them by strong force.

At an early hour the people met, then but two thousand in number, in the 22d ward. They proceeded through the city, on what might be termed recruiting service. The throng met with a welcome reception almost everywhere; their calls were promptly answered; at their bidding to join in resistance to the conscription, work shops were suddenly deserted; men left their various pursuits; owners of inconsiderable stores put up their shutters; factories were emptied; conductors or drivers left their cars; employees at railroad depots—all added formidable accessions to the concourse; and on they swept like a torrent to the Provost Marshal's office of the Ninth District, to destroy every vestige of the conscription there, and wreak their vengeance indiscriminately on the officers.

As they rushed through the streets they armed themselves with various weapons; but although many of them had fire arms, they were not used till a later portion of the day.

The progress of the crowd is almost indescribable. It seemed ubiquitous; and such were the fears that its existence inspired that few persons had courage enough to denounce it. It seemed to have masses of sympathizers everywhere. Great gatherings at the public buildings, squares, and in front of the newspaper offices, spoke of its mission and advancement in terms of open acquiescence; and not a word of condemnation was heard against those who had openly and with success temporarily bearded the Federal power, and applied the torch to the headquarters of its officers.

All that the crowd of combatants did—their work of ruin, demolition, fire and death—were forgotten in the draft, which they thus endeavored to defeat.

Attack on Negroes.—A great gathering assembled at noon and throughout the day and night in the square opposite the Tribune office, and openly threatened to fire the building. Every negro who was observed in the neighborhood was assaulted and chased; and, as the afternoon advanced, a soldier, in the uniform of the regulars, was attacked and beaten till the police rescued him.

The force to repel the Crowd.—The inadequate force at the disposition of the authorities, and the absence of the militia, gave the crowd a dangerous opinion of their strength, and they acted accordingly. At four o'clock a detachment of regulars from Governor's Island marched through the streets to protect the State Arsenal on 35th street, which it was expected the crowd would enter and hold, to supply themselves with arms. As the troops marched groups of men and women received them occasionally with hootings and epithets. They reached the Arsenal, where an immense multitude had gathered outside, at five o'clock, and then took possession of the building. Detachments of the First and Third cavalry regiments also arrived and were stationed in front of the buildings.

Provost Marshal's Office—The fire.—This office was situated on the northeast corner of Third avenue and Forty-sixth street. As soon as the people had reached this position they began to flank the building. As soon as they had taken a position to suit themselves, the signal was made to commence the attack, by throwing a large stone through one of the panes of glass. As soon as this was done, a rush was made for the entrances and windows; and now the excitement grew much warmer.

After a very short interval, and before any of the persons in the upper part of the premises had had time to remove their handsome furniture—for some of the apartments were very expensively furnished—the flames burst out of that part of the building where the offices were held, on the ground floor, and soon were master of the entire edifice, which was four stories in height. A current of wind blew the flames across Forty sixth street, and soon a number of frame workshops and stables were ablaze.

The corner house was soon burned down, owing doubtless to the inflammable nature of the material within it, and the next building, also four stories high, became ignited. Although this building was in no way connected with the Provost Marshal's offices, still it was allowed to burn. After a time it was found that the third house was also ablaze.

The firemen were now allowed to commence their work. For some time the flames resisted the opposing element, but finally were subdued.

The Ninth District.—To describe the scenes which took place at the Provost Marshal's headquarters, and in the streets and vicinity adjoining, yesterday, would take volumes. Such tragic incidents and such tremendous excitement New York city never before witnessed. Occurring in one day, and taking place as they did, so rapidly, it is a matter of impossibility to properly chronicle each successive event which took place in this vicinity from early dawn yesterday morning until the hour of our going to press.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the Provost Marshal's headquarters, No. 677, Third avenue, were thrown open. As soon as the doors were opened the crowd entered and the drawing commenced.

The crowd outside, which had increased to a very large number, rushed into the room, and immediately all was confusion. The first the crowd did was to take hold of the wheel and break it into pieces, scattering the papers all around on which were inscribed the names. The crowd was armed in all sorts of methods: some with crowbars, others with legs of tables, some with pieces of furniture, and not a few with revolvers and bowie-knives. After destroying every thing which was in the room, one of the crowd took out a large can of turpentine, and, scattering it around the floor, applied a light, and soon the whole building was in flames.

The fire soon spread to the adjacent buildings, and soon they too, were in flames. Then Engine 33 arrived at the scene. The crowd gave them a hint that their services were not required, and they immediately removed their apparatus from the ground. The buildings destroyed at this time were Nos. 675, 677 and 679, Third avenue.

The scenes outside at this time it would be impossible for a pen to adequately describe in a limited space. The flames shot up with amazing rapidity, and the crowd, as they viewed the scene, cheered and expressed their approbation.

The Military Advance.—The rumor that a number of military were on their way from down town to quell the disturbance was soon proven true. A detachment of the provost guard, from the Park barracks, had been ordered up. The guard did not number more than forty men; but they were fully armed and equipped. In their march up the avenue they were not molested in any way until near Fortieth street. Arriving at the corner of Forty-second street, further passage was barred by a crowd of some 3000 persons, who flourished their weapons, and told the soldiers that they could proceed no further, except at the expense of their lives. The soldiers, at this moment, were in close column, and looked as if they meant work. All the people who were there assembled seemed determined to do anything—even sacrifice their lives—rather than the soldiers should triumph over them.

Bricks now began to fly and a general confusion prevailed. The soldiers were hemmed in so that they could hardly move. There was, however, a kind of temporary hush in the tumult; the crowd staggered hither and thither, as if from the most intense excitement; the soldiers, who had their pieces at an "order arms," brought them to a shoulder. No order seemed to be given at the time. One piece went off, and then simultaneously the soldiers fired on the people. The discharge did not seem to at all affect the fears of the crowd, although several were seen to fall. This action of the soldiers enraged the crowd to such an extent that they now acted more like fiends than human beings. As the crowd was in one solid mass the discharge must have killed and wounded some twenty or thirty, who were immediately removed to different localities. As soon as the soldiers poured their volley into the multitude they turned and ran, pursued in hot haste by thousands. The people seemed to follow them up with untiring energy, and it is said scarcely one escaped from the clutches of those who laid hands upon them.

The scenes which occurred after these soldiers fired into the people and commenced their rapid retreat were of an appalling nature. Excuse must be made for the conduct of the crowd by the glaring fact that a number of their kindred had been shot down in cold blood by their sides, while fighting in defence of the same principle.

The soldiers threw away their muskets in order the better to expedite their skedaddling, and these were taken up by their pursuers and used against them. When one of them was overtaken he was beaten almost into jelly, and, fainting from loss of blood and exhaustion, the poor fellow was thrown into some alleyway and left to take care of himself as best he might. At the corner of 39th street and 3d avenue, the crowd seized hold of one of the soldiers, and after disfiguring him in a terrible manner, cutting open his cheek and back part of his head, he was fortunately rescued by a gentleman present, who was more or less acquainted with the leaders. There were hundreds of incidents of this description.

Attack on the Eighth District Enrolling Office.—About 4½ o'clock, a crowd of people were seen approaching. On their arrival the first attack was made on the enrolling office, No. 1,190, Broadway, then store after store in that street between Twenty-eight and Twenty-ninth streets. The crowd ransacked the stores, throwing the valuable property into the street, which was as rapidly carried away by those outside.

Clubs and stones were used in profusion, then one building after the other were deliberately fired, and in the space of two hours the whole block was burned to the ground, numbering ten stores. The block was built of brick, and was three stories above the stores. This block of buildings is estimated at about $60,000.

Attack on the "Tribune" office.—An attack was made on the "Tribune" office, but the mob were driven off by means of scalding water which was thrown upon them.

The New Haven Railroad Track Torn Up.—The track of the New Haven Railroad was torn up for several blocks above Forty-second street.

An Orator Appears—Speech of Mr. Andrews of Va., etc.—After the burning of the buildings, a great crowd of excited people gathered about an old shanty at the north-west corner of Forty-sixth street and Third avenue. On the top of this shanty were a number of well dressed men, together with some hundreds of noisy urchins, cheering and hurrahing. It was evident from the appearance of matters that a meeting was about being organized, and, somebody crying out for "speech," an orator was not long in coming forward. A tall man, with large whiskers and heavy moustache, blue coat, light vest and striped trowsers, made his appearance on the rude stand, and commenced to harangue the people in the most excitable fashion. His remarks were, of course, directed altogether to the occurrences of the morning and the conscription. The Government was criticised with fierceness, and the President was particularly roughly handled by the orator. "Fellow freemen and fellow-citizens—for we are freemen still—you have done well to-day. You have done nobly; but I tell you what I want, and what you must do, if you wish to be really successful. You must organize, boys. You must organize and keep together, and appoint leaders, and crush this damned abolition draft into the dust. Yes, this is what you must do. If you don't find any one to lead you, by Heavens! I will do it myself. (Great sensation and applause.)

The speaker continued at great length. The orator was a Mr. Andrews of Virginia.

From the N. Y. Herald, 15th.

The tremendous excitement about *the conscription* which prevailed in this city all day Monday, and which resulted in such a large destruction of life and property, suffered no abatement whatever yesterday. The people on the contrary seemed to be more desperately excited and more fiercely detemined than ever to exhibit their intense hostility to the conscription, the military, the police, the enrolling officers and the *unfortunate negro*.

Business in nearly every part of the city was at a stand still. After one o'clock in the afternoon every store was completely closed, and armed bands of soldiers and police were parading through all the thoroughfares. At every corner were assembled crowds of people. In some of the wards collisions between the military and people took place, and scores of lives probably were lost. Several women and a few children were killed during the fighting, and Colonel H. F. O'Brien, of the Eleventh New York Volunteers, fell a victim to the terrible enmity of the populace. This unfortunate officer was seized and hanged on a lamp post. In the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh Avenues there were several fights during the day and night, and a number of skirmishes took place around the Thirty-fifth street armory.

[This is about the substance of Tuesday's doings. We need not copy the details of the rioting, burning &c., which are but a repetition of Monday's work in other quarters.]

The fight with the Soldiers—Killing of Col. O'Brien.—There were two howitzers placed in position, supporting which were two companies of the 11th N. Y. Volunteers, under Col. O'Brien. The military were formed on Second avenue, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street, with the crowd on either side of them and a few in front, none expressing the slightest trepidation at the dangerous position in which they were placed. Bricks flew like hail stones among the soldiers. Col. O'Brien rode up and down to the centre, and then gave the command "Fire" to those who had charge of the howitzers. Several were seen to fall at this time. The two companies of infantry also opened a fire of Minie bullets and committed some havoc among the crowd, which was firmly massed together at this point.

Col. O'Brien was on horseback and had the entire command of the military. It was by his orders that they fired, and also by his instrumentality, whether he be right or wrong in the matter, that the heart's blood of many an able youth was stopped in its flowings.

Probably the most heart rending occurrence which one could imagine took place during this fight. Col. O'Brien held a revolver in his hand, and was riding up and down between either line of the crowd. He, as it is stated, fired his revolver into their midst, the ball killing a woman and child, which she held in her arms. After several rounds had been fired the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Col. O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Col. dismounted from his horse and walked into a drug store. Col. O'Brien stayed in the drug store for some few minutes; it is thought that he went in to get some refreshments. The crowd were around the door at the time. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of one thousand men looked down in their vengeful spirit upon him as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword and with a revolver in the other hand walked out on the sidewalk in the very centre of the crowd. He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind and striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then immediately surrounded and beat him in a most shocking manner. After having been terribly beaten his almost inanimate body was taken up in the strong arms of the crowd and hurried to the first lamp post, where it was strung up by a rope. After a few minutes the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish in the street.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a few yards of the corner of Thirty-fourth street. Nature shudders at the appalling scenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to recognize it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some three hundred persons surrounded the prostrate figure. These men locked upon the terrible sight with the greatest coolness, and some even smiled at the gory object. After lying for an hour in this position, several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs and dragged it from side to side of the street several times, when the crowd again left the body lying in its original position.

Had Col. O'Brien been a man of weak constitution, he would have ceased to exist long before. He was, however, a man of great natural strength. The crowd remarked this, and watched his every movement with the most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, when an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled mass again to the earth. This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left the body was still lying in the street, the last spark of existence evidently having taken its flight.

How they served the Negroes.—The Fourth ward has been the scene, probably, of more destruction of negro residences than any other. There are, or were, a number of colored men's boarding houses in Roosevelt street, and these were destroyed early yesterday morning.

In this street was a negro barber shop, and the crowd scattered its contents about the street, and then applied the torch.

In Vandewater street, a negro boarding house, kept by a man named Lyons, was pulled to pieces.

Late on Monday night a colored man, John Brown by name, was attacked at No. 74, Roosevelt street, and severely beaten.

Last night a negro was caught in Oliver street. An infuriated crowd began to beat him. He ran away. The throng followed him to the pier foot of Oliver street, and he was forced into the East river. It is supposed that he was drowned, as his injuries must have disabled him.

An old negro woman, nearly seventy years of age, was attacked in the Sixth ward and badly beaten.

In the Seventh ward two or three frame buildings, inhabited by colored people, were torn down.

In the Fifth precinct, where a large number of negroes live, many of them have been severely beaten. A few days since there were several hundred negroes in this precinct, but the streets, at least, now show no evidence of their existence. This is also the case in the Eighth precinct.

The Twenty-eighth precinct, in Greenwich street, has also been the scene of much disorder. It was in this district that the negro was hung on Monday night. Yesterday morning a black man named John Williams was pursued by the crowd and knocked down upon the sidewalk. While in an insensible condition he was beaten so severely that he cannot possibly survive.

The crowd has threatened to burn a sugar house in this precinct, and several foundries, giving as a reason that negroes were employed in them. The blacks, however, have been all discharged, and it is to be hoped that this will allay the excitement.

In the Eleventh and thirteenth wards where many negroes live, there were several scenes of violence. Every black was beaten, and it is reported that two were killed. Several buildings were gutted, and the negroes driven out of the wards.

On the Battery a crowd severely beat some colored people who were waiting transportation.

Taken altogether, the day has been a severe one for the blacks. It ends, for some time at least, their residence in this city. They must seek peace elsewhere, for in the present excited state of public feeling, there is no ease for them in New York. It is estimated that upwards of one hundred and fifty negroes have been killed or badly injured.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Co. Shops, July 11, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Your subscribers in this section of country almost unanimously endorse your course in supporting the Administration at Richmond until this bloody struggle is ended. In his efforts to bring this war to a conclusion entirely honorable and satisfactory to the South, President Davis has had and will have the hearty co operation of all truly Southern men as long as he pursues a course calculated to convince them that Southern independence is his sole object. When, through inadvertance, false representation, or any other cause, he commits himself in a way that will alienate a single friend, I think it a duty that the whole country owes to the President himself that the misstep should be brought to his notice, so that he can apply the remedy. While the people are united let our rulers do every thing in their power to keep them so. Now for a case in point.

The President has made, or permitted to be made, which amounts to the same thing, an appointment to office for the State of North Carolina which should be at once revoked. I allude to that of Maj. Bradford to superintend the collection of taxes in kind. This selection by the authorities at Richmond is looked upon by the people not only with dissatisfaction but with feelings of indignation. Certainly not because Maj. Bradford has rendered himself objectionable or unpopular during his short residence amongst us—for not one man in five thousand ever saw him—not one man in ten thousand, I suppose, ever heard of him until this appointment was made. As I understand, he is a Pennsylvanian by birth, a Virginian by adoption and a North Carolinian from necessity. He is represented by all who know him as being an amiable gentleman. This is conceded—but this concession does not do away with the objection. Maj. G. W. Grice, a prominent citizen of Portsmouth, Va. was first appointed. He had had intimate, social and commercial intercourse with the people of this State for a number of years before the war. I believe him to be entirely competent and fully qualified to fill the office—I *know* him to be a perfect gentleman in his deportment. He would have been as acceptable to us as *any* man not a native of the State. He declined—upon what grounds, or cause, I do not know; but I believe it was because he knew our people well enough to foresee that they would be dissatisfied with the appointment of any man to this office who could not claim citizenship with us. And he is right. What the people of North Carolina want is that native born North Carolinians be selected to hold North Carolina offices. It is only simple justice they ask—for the sake of unity and harmony, if for nothing else, let them have it. I do think that every editor in the State should enter an *audible* protest against this appointment—for there is now, certainly, a strong disposition among the people to *demand* a change. If Major Bradford is a wise man he will at once resign—for nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand in the whole State of North Carolina are not only dissatisfied but disgusted with the appointment.

PEE DEE.

HARNETT COUNTY.

I WILL attend at the following times and places in Harnett County for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due in said County, for the year 1863:

At Johnsonville,	Wednesday,	22d July.
" Barbecue,	Thursday,	23d "
" Upper L. River	Friday,	24th "
" Stewart's Creek,	Saturday,	25th "
" Averasboro',	Monday,	27th "
" Grove,	Tuesday,	28th "
" Neill's Creek,	Wednesday,	29th "
" Hector's Creek,	Thursday,	30th "
" Buckhorn,	Friday,	31st "

The Confederate Assessors for Harnett County will also be present in discharge of their duty.

J. R. GRADY, Sheriff.

July 3. 43 *4t

COTTON YARNS

In exchange for Wool at Old Prices.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the proper authorities Agent to exchange Cotton Yarns for Wool, for Chatham and as far as necessary for the adjoining counties, is now prepared to make the exchange, giving 1 bunch Yarn for 4 lbs Wool in dirt, or 3 lbs. washed clear of burs. The State authorities wish to obtain all the Wool they can at an early day, for the purpose of clothing our soldiers this coming winter. I hope, therefore, that all persons having Wool to spare, either to exchange or sell, will bring it in immediately, as I wish to purchase Wool for money as well as exchange.

A. G. HEADEN.

Beaumont, July 1, 1863. 43*6tpd

Administratrix Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed and qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of her late husband, Angus McGill, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the Estate of her Intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will make payment to her.

June Term, 1863, of Cumberland County Court.

MARY McGILL, Adm'x.

July 10. 45*3w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1862.

Flora McRae vs. Malcom McN. Brown.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the sueing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1862.

43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1862.

Dugald M. Currie vs. Malcom McN. Brown.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the sueing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1862.

43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity.

Joel Britt vs. Gilbert Bramble.

Order of sci. fa. to the heirs of Gilbert Bramble, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Bramble and Oliver Bramble, two of the heirs at law of Gilbert Bramble, dec'd, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident heirs of Gilbert Bramble, dec'd, to-wit: Calvin and Oliver Bramble, to appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863, then and there to defend the said suit, and further to do and receive what our said Court shall then and there consider of them in this behalf.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 29th day of June, A. D 1863.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

43*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1862.

Aaron H. Sanders vs. Marble N. Taylor.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Marble N. Taylor, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the sueing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1862.

43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.

John B. Gillis and wife Temperance and others vs. Henry Beard and wife Dolly, Wm. Beard and Wife Martha.

Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Henry Beard and wife Dolly, William Beard and wife Martha, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August, A. D. 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said county at Office.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 10, 1863. 47*6tpd

Southern Songster,

ARRANGED expressly for Camp. Price 50 cts. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

June 20.

ENGINE WANTED.

A 4 or 6 horse power Engine, with fixtures complete.

May 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT CHARLESTON.

The Official Dispatches.—RICHMOND, July 20.—The following important official dispatches were received yesterday at the War Department.

CHARLESTON, July 18, 6 P. M.—*Gen. S. Cooper*: The Ironsides, five monitors, four gun and mortar boats, and two land batteries of five guns, have fired furiously all day on Battery Wagner—four killed, fourteen wounded, and one gun-carriage disabled. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 19, 3.40 A. M.—*Gen. S. Cooper*:—After a furious bombardment of eleven hours from the ships and shore, throwing many thousands of shot and shell, enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly, beginning at dark. Our people fought worthily, and repulsed the attacks with great slaughter. A number of prisoners were captured. Our loss is relatively slight. It includes, however, valuable lives. Brig. Gen. Taliaferro commands on our side. Pickets now well in advance. God is again with us. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

From the Charleston Courier.

"GOD HAS BLESSED OUR ARMS WITH ANOTHER VICTORY!" Until Saturday morning the columns of the Courier have described the steady, unremitting fire from the enemy that has been maintained since their occupation of Morris' Island. It has long been suspected that this was but the precursor of something more terrible, and that as soon as they could effect a foothold, and erect batteries with heavy guns a desperate attempt would be made to sweep Battery Wagner and Morris' Island of every Confederate occupant. That attempt was made on Saturday. The Federals had occupied Black Island—a small spot between James' and Morris' Islands—and thrown up a battery; they had erected two or three additional batteries on Morris' Island, about one and three quarter miles from Fort Wagner, and they had concentrated their fleet, consisting of four Monitors, the Ironsides, a frigate and four gunboats, some of which threw shell from mortars. Altogether the circle of fire embraced not far from seventy guns. At daylight these opened, first deliberately; but as the morning wore on, the fire increased murderously. Two Monitors, two mortar boats and the Ironsides had by ten o'clock formed a line nearly in front of Battery Wagner, and about noon these were joined by two additional Monitors. From this time until say six o'clock the firing was almost incessant.

The picture was one not soon to be forgotten. Grey old Sumter lay like a half aroused monster midway of the scene, only occasionally speaking his part in the angry dialogue. Far in the distance were the blockaders, taking no part in the fray. To the right, on Cummings' Point, was a little mound of earth, and every now and then we could see a band of artillerists gathered around the guns, a volume of smoke and far to the right exploding in the vicinity of the enemy's batteries its well aimed shells. Still to the right of this was Battery Wagner, clustered above which, now bursting high in air and letting loose their imprisoned deaths, now striking the sides of the work, and anon plunging into the sand on the beach and throwing up a pillar of earth or dashing into the marsh and ricochetting across the water, could be seen the quickly succeeding shells and round shot of the enemy's guns, abreast of Battery Wagner. Scattered at short intervals were a portion of the Federal fleet, and from these we could distinctly observe almost every second the bright flashes of flame that told of the earnest purpose in which they were engaged. Still further to the right, but concealed from view by the trees on James' Island, were the land batteries of the enemy, whose location we only knew by the heavy puffs of smoke that shot suddenly up into the air, then drifted away towards the dense clouds that had already gathered over the field of conflict. To this heavy fire our response was but seldom—probably not oftener than once in ten minutes.

At half past three the flag of Battery Wagner was shot away a second time, and then it was, in imitation of Sergeant Jasper, of Revolutionary memory, that Maj. David Ramsay, of the Charleston Battalion, assisted by Sergeant Flynn, and Sergeant Shelton, lashed the bunting to a mast, and in the face of a fearful fire from sharp shooters and heavy guns, planted the Confederate banner once more in sight of the foe. In the meantime Lieut. Reddick, of the Sixty-third Georgia Reg't, had mounted the parapet, and fastened there the "Battle Flag."

During the whole of this bombardment, until 6 p. m., our casualties, strange to say, only numbered 4 killed and 14 wounded. After this hour the fire increased to a fourfold intensity. Nothing like the rapid discharge from heavy artillery has been before seen or heard on this continent. Battery Wagner was almost silent. The artillerists, consisting of a portion of the South Carolina Regulars and two companies of a Georgia regiment, stubbornly maintained their place at the guns while great fragments of iron were dropping on every side around them.

Battery Gregg, at Cummings' Point, and Fort Sumter, taking part in the thundering chorus, were now firing with greater rapidity than at any previous time during the day. The entire horizon appeared to be lighted up with the fitful flashings of the lurid flames that shot out from monster guns on land and sea.

During this critical period the majority of our troops were driven to shelter beneath our bomb proofs and other works erected for their protection. But it was known to the officers commanding that such a demonstration on the part of the enemy was not without its object. An assault had been apprehended all day. The enemy had hoped by this terrible fire not only to destroy our battery but to demoralize our troops. In both they failed.

As the shades of night began to fall the bombardment measurably relaxed. Gen. Taliaferro now promptly ordered every man to the parapet, and they were hardly in their places before word was received that the columns of the enemy were advancing to the attack.

Cooped up as our troops had been all day, and breathing the impure air of a crowded bombproof, the summons met with a cheerful response, and they quickly repaired to their respective positions. The lines of the Federals, several hundred yards distant, could now be descried advancing through the gloom, bearing towards the beach, as if to make an attack on that side of Battery Wagner. It was about quarter to 8 o'clock.

Five minutes more and the column was plainly in sight, appearing, according to the statement given the writer, to be seven lines deep.

Our batteries remained silent until the enemy reached the vicinity of our rifle pits, when grape and canister were thrown into their ranks with fearful precision and execution. Checked for an instant only, they closed up the ragged gaps in their lines and moved steadily on until within less than 80 yards.

Barely waiting for the Federals to get within a destructive range, our infantry opened their fusilade, and from a fringe of fire that lined the parapet, leaped forth a thousand messengers of death. Staggering under the shock, the first line seemed for a moment checked, but pushed on by those in the rear, the whole now commenced a charge at a "double quick." Our men could not charge back, but they gave a Southern yell in response to the yankee cheer, and awaited the attack. On they came over the sand hills, tripping and stumbling in the huge pits their own shells had dug, until they reached the ditch of the battery; then it was but a moments work for those who survived our terrible fire of musketry, to clamber up the sloping sides of the fortification, and attempt to effect a lodgement. But the men who met them on the parapet were as desperate as themselves, and the contest that ensued was brief and bloody. The antagonists were breast to breast, and Southern rifles and Southern bayonets made short work of human life. We could stop to take no prisoners then. The parapet was lined with dead bodies, white and black, and every second was adding to the number. It was one of those rencounters in which one side or the other must quickly yield or fly. The enemy took their choice.

In less than five minutes probably, the first line had been shot, bayonetted, or were in full retreat—rolling into the ditch or dragging their bloody bodies through the sand hills on their hands and knees. But another line came, and another and another, each reinforcing its predecessor, until the battle waxed hot, fierce and bloody. Finally, however, the whole were driven back, either into the broad trench at the base of the battery, out of reach of our guns, or scampering out of view in the darkness of the night.

There was now a comparative lull in the firing, but in fifteen or twenty minutes, a second column of Federals filed down on the beach towards the left of the fort in much the same manner as that pursued by the first. These repeated the experiment that had just before terminated so disastrously to their companions, and with a bravery that was worthy of a better cause dashed upon the work. The first assault failed utterly, but with the reinforcements that joined the defeated party they came again with such strength and impetuosity that between the extreme darkness of the night, which had now enveloped the whole scene, the difficulty of distinguishing friend and foe, and the confusion incident to such an occasion, some two or three hundred, as is estimated, effected a lodgment in the vicinity of the chambers occupied by two of our guns. Others clambered to the top of the magazine and bomb proof, while still others, as is said, clustered around a Federal flag flying on the ramparts. This position, the Federals held for certainly upwards of an hour. We were at first comparatively ignorant of their strength or exact location, but General Taliaferro made a close personal reconnoissance, and soon had measures perfected for driving them from the work. In the melee which followed the final arrangements of the General, most of the prisoners were captured whom we have in hand. Many escaped over the sides of the battery, but others preferred a voluntary surrender to the risk of being shot in the back.

Our loss is estimated at 24 killed and 70 wounded.

The loss of the enemy is variously named; some placing the figures as high as 1,500 killed and wounded. They have probably 500 killed. 230 of their wounded were in the city last night, including several negroes.

Of white prisoners we have taken 6 commissioned officers and 94 privates. Of blacks it is said we have over 20, of whom several are severely wounded. A wounded negro is to be put into every ward of the white Yankees. The latter kicked at the base alliance, but the Surgeons have plainly told them that if they put themselves on a par with the negroes as soldiers, the same relation must be maintained under all circumstances while they are in our hands.

Not a word too much can be said in favor of a majority of the noble men who shared in the defence of Fort Wagner—North Carolinians, Georgians and South Carolinians—from the Commanding General down to the humblest private. There were some cases of cowardice, which I learn are to be specified hereafter; but those who did fight, fought with their lives in their hands, and taught the enemy that as often as they come they will "find a mouthful of our dust in death, and sea beach for a grave."

PERSONNE.

[The prisoners give the names of nine Regiments that participated in the assault, and of four others held in reserve. They supposed that our troops were perfectly exhausted, and could be captured by a sudden assault. Col. Putnam, an old army officer, and Col Shaw, commander of a Massachusetts negro reg't, were killed. Several other prominent officers were killed and wounded, while a Lt Col., a Major, and 3 Lieuts. were captured. The Third New Hampshire and negro regiments broke at the first or second fire, their officers finding it impossible to rally or bring them up to a second assault. The Wilmington Journal learns from a gentleman from Charleston, that a physician who had been on the spot attending the wounded said our people had buried full 600 of the enemy and there were still more to bury. We have seen a letter from Charleston which estimates the yankee killed and wounded at 2000. Ours at 80 to 100. *The yankees put the negroes in advance and they have been dreadfully slaughtered.*]

Another Raid.—From parties directly from below we learn that a cavalry force supposed to number some 500, accompanied by artillery, made their appearance at Black Jack church, seven or eight miles below Greenville on Sunday, at about 3 o'clock, and that they were advancing on Greenville.

The Road Reached.—The following dispatch was received at the Executive office:

GOLDSBORO, July 20.—*Gov. Vance*: A dispatch from Lt. Col. Pool, at Wilson, just received, says the enemy occupied Rocky Mount at half past eight o'clock this morning, and are reported as advancing on Wilson. He says he learns the enemy destroyed Tar river Bridge and burned several buildings at Rocky Mount.

J. A. J. BRADFORD, Col. Comd'g.

We have been favored with the following private dispatch, received here yesterday:

GOLDSBORO, July 20.—Yankees on another cavalry raid. Said to have burnt Battle's Cotton Factory, and the Railroad Warehouse at Rocky Mount and the Railroad bridge over Tar river, and said to be now advancing on Wilson. Their number not known.

Later.—A dispatch was received here last night from Col. Bradford, stating that he had received a dispatch from Col. Pool, at Wilson, that his scouts reported the enemy returning in the direction of Tarboro. Besides the damage done at Rocky Mount in the destruction of property by fire they destroyed an ordnance train on the road. We suppose they have accomplished their purpose and will return to Newbern or Washington, probably giving Tarboro' a passing call.

Raleigh Progress, 21st.

From Mississippi.—MORTON, July 18.—Our army is still slowly falling back. Citizens who came out since the evacuation of Jackson say a flag of truce was sent by the citizens to Grant, formally surrending the city. Grant assured them that private property would be respected. Their cavalry came in and took possession.

MORTON, July 20.—Gens. Pemberton, Stephenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith, Lee and Cummings and all the field officers captured at Vicksburg have been exchanged. The men have straggled all over the country. Gen. Jackson's cavalry has just returned from the rear of Grant's army, having captured and destroyed a train of one hundred commissary wagons. He reports the enemy's force at Canton. Enemy crossed the River with a heavy force on yesterday and are moving on us steadily.

Bombardment of Battery Wagner Continued.—CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—The bombardment of battery Wagner was renewed for a short time this afternoon. All quiet this evening.

An Important Rumor.—We received a telegram from Winchester, yesterday, giving a summary of news from the Baltimore American of the 16th inst., most of which has been anticipated in the extracts from New York papers of the 15th. The only statement of interest not heretofore reported is the following;

Mr. Roebuck stated that Napoleon had authorized him to say in the House of Commons that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations to England in regard to American affairs. The London Herald says it is reported that *Earl Russell has resigned* on account of dissagreement with the Premier on the question of the recognition of the South, and late diplomatic negotiations.

Richmond Whig, 21st.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 14th, says:

This has been a gloomy day in Washington. The joyous anticipations of bagging the whole of Lee's army were this afternoon dissipated by the official information that the rebel army had escaped and succeeded in crossing the Potomac without another battle. Much chagrin is expressed in official circles at Gen. Meade having permitted the enemy to escape without another fight. The disappointment was aggravated by the intelligence coming every hour of the increasing virulence of the people in New York *and the spreading of the mischievous spirit among the towns in New England.* Nothing else has been talked or thought of here to-day. The trouble in New York is regarded here as the result of deep laid plans of disloyalists and rebel refugees, who have made resistance to the draft only a pretext for an effort to cause embarrassment to the Government. It is stated that Gen. McDowell is to be ordered to New York city. Gen. Hooker had a long consultation with the Secretary of the Treasurer this morning.

Death of Maj. J. McLeod Turner.—We regret exceedingly to learn that this gallant young officer, commanding the 7th N. C. Troops, fell mortally wounded in the late battle of Gettysburg.

Raleigh State Journal.

Death of Gen. Semmes.—Brigadier General Paul J. Semmes, of Ga., died of his wounds at Martinsburg, Va., on the [illegible] inst.